Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

NO. 55,244—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 28. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911 28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7388		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
11th "	DELTA	8063		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10883
25th "	ARABIA	7933		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10619
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7900		
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10609		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7388		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10883		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7933		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000		
20th "	EGYPT	7912	MOREA	10609

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 538 or Rs. 647	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.
AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
‡ E. Merton Hall	4327	Jan. 31	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	Feb. 4
A. City of Vienna	4672	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	5321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9209	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	7163	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

‡ To Marseilles and Manchester.
† Or other steamer.
* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Gratton Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon. 30th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 2nd Feb.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 2nd Feb.	6 a.m.*	direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Feb, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 30th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MALABAR, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Itinda," 5251 tons, sailing on or about the 28th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
28th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb, 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	.....	8th June 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	.....	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1 11.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Armand Behic	6,385	Guionnet	24th Feb. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. 1911
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4231	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	20th March.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7588	J. Baicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 45.
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS, ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7,583	24th Feb, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Penang, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
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JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons, Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiahling, Tientsin, Tokyo.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

JEWELRY

JEWELLED PENDANTS.

PENDANTS are perhaps the most popular form of ornament now worn. Extreme delicacy has been the vogue, and the handiwork in these has reached so high a standard that it would be difficult indeed to criticise or improve upon the exceeding daintiness and the amazing quantity and quality of work put into some of the most magnificent ornaments which we are responsible for stocking this season. Gems forming the centre stone may be of the finest, needing, some might say, nothing to show off its beauty, but the beautiful gem must have a setting commensurate with its quality; it must be something more than a mere stone; it must be a work of Art; something indicating that human thought and consummate Art has been bestowed upon the necessary framework. Fashionable plaque pendants with the grille background lavishly decorated and worn with the demi Sautoir Neckchains are nowadays an indispensable ornament. Our stock includes some of the most lovely diamond, gold or platinum and pearl plaque pendants arranged with interchangeable coloured enamel backs. These are cased and contain a pendant and quartette of enamel backs in the loveliest pastel colourings, providing quite a collection of rare coloured ornaments to consort with every fashionable colloured toilette. They look dainty when suspended from a light platinum chain, but more so on a string of Pearls when worn low upon the chest.

WATCH PENDANTS

have also had to follow the plaque. These are delicately cased as if it were a plaque fashioned to take an enamel disc. It is no longer necessary to make a lady's watch round; indulgence is now given by fashion to vary the shape in many fancies. Gold platinum and enamels form the foundations of ladies' pendant watches for the setting of gems and for tracery. The new style of watch is used frequently as a pendant in place of the plaque and makes a very useful ornament. Depending from a ribbon or chain it is safely held and can be easily consulted as a timekeeper.

ON CHOICE

One naturally likes to have a very large choice from which to make a selection; this you can always rely upon finding at

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

Liquid Fuel
AND
KEROSINE OILS.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
CONFECTIONERY
SPECIALITIES.

FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb
MONGINI'S	Nougat " " packets	" 2 "
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	" 1-8 "
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	" 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes	Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and " 5-12 "
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery	at Re. 1 and " 2 "

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF
WEDDING CAKES,
Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 402, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. S. H., Re. 1. Box No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

His Majesty King
GEORGE V.

Has Graciously Granted a Royal Warrant of Appointment to The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Ltd.

Dunlops

First in 1888
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.

MADRAS OFFICE ... 188c, Mount Road,
BOMBAY OFFICE ... 3, Wallace Street.

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10 per cent. discount is now offered on Motor Covers.
15 " " " " Motor Tubes.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLITY 150° F. GOLD MOHUR 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for MOTOR CARS.
MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

CAKES

WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING;

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.
To hand just now from MESSINA.
SWEET ORANGES at Re. 1 per doz., and LEMOS for lemon squash.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liquors from The High Class House of Italy and France.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED a MECHANIC who can repair and adjust Surveying and Mathematical Instruments. Salary and other particulars will be given on personal application to the Undersigned.

E. M. PROBS, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 24th January, 1911.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA

of TWO BUNGALOWS, double tiled, two sided, spacious accommodation, extensive compounds, walls, out-houses, and a paved well in one.

UNDER instructions from the Executors of the late MANECKBAI MANECKJI SUBEDAR DUBASH, Messrs. MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, Auctioneers, Poona, will sell by Public Auction Bungalows No. 19, Napier Road and No. 4, Cross Road, at the premises, on SUNDAY, 5th February, 1911, at 3 P. M. Particulars and conditions can be had of the Auctioneers.

SALE! SALE! SALE!

ENORMOUS REDUCTION
AT
CHINA-JAPAN STORES.
39-41 ABDUL REHMAN STREET,
Near Crawford Market.

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st of February, 1911, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be REVISED. For details see Sheet Time Table, exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th January, 1911.

BOMBAY EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 30th January, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 25th January, 1911.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., Retired, strongly advises all intending insurers to consult him before taking out a Policy and also assures the holders of existing Policies that in many instances they also may gain by submitting them to competent criticism. 42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Stores" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office, at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on Tuesday, the 21st February, 1911 (at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who may wish to be present), for Country Stores to be supplied for 12 months, commencing 1st April 1911. The Stores will require to be delivered at one of the recognized North-Western Railway Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The undermentioned are some of the items required:—

Bags Gunny, Baskets of sorts, Belting, Cane, Rattan Chicks, Cloth of sorts, Paulins, Ropes of sorts, Bamboos, Brick Fire, Brushes, Cane, Charcoal, Coir Loose, Coir Yarn, Durries, Handles beater, Hammer, Phowrah, &c., Khus Khus, Limestone, Whitewashing, Liners, Locks of sorts, Lamps of sorts, Hides, Leather Goods, Newar, Oils, Spanners, Twine, Lathies, Tins, Vessels Copper and Brass, &c., &c.

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state on their Tenders at what Mills in India the materials will be made, or other source of supply.

3. Lists of the articles required will be posted on the Stores Notice Boards at the principle Railway Stations, on the North-Western Railway, and further details and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each tender form.

4. Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 30th February, 1911.

5. Earnest money, as prescribed in form of Tender, must be remitted in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes, to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, whose receipt shall be attached to the Form of Tender.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt of earnest money, will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items, from any Tender without reference to other items, in the same Tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any Tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of the Tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of Tenders.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 16th January, 1911.

PANCHGANI
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in
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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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IN RESPONSE to numerous requests, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they will despatch a Personally Conducted Party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England.

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FROM the 1st of February, 1911, the following STATIONS on the HARBOUR BRANCH RAILWAY will be OPENED for PASSENGER TRAFFIC, Tank Bunder, Sewri Temporary, Sewri, Colwada and Kurla. Trains carrying Passengers will run between these stations in accordance with the Timings shown in the Sheet Time Table, exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

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General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th January, 1911.

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TO BE HELD UNDER I. K. A. RULES
AND
IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE HORSE SHOW.

THURSDAY, February 16th, 1911.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON FEBRUARY 10TH.

CLASSES.

Class 1	Great Danes	...	Open
2	Retrievers	...	,,
3	Spaniels (Cocker)	...	,,
4	Do (Other than Cocker)	...	,,
5	Fox Terriers smooth (Dogs)	...	,,
6	Do do (Bitches)	...	,,
7	Do do Wire (Dogs)	...	,,
8	Do do (Bitches)	...	,,
9	Fox Terriers Wire or Smooth (Puppies)	...	,,
10	Irish Terriers (Dogs) ...	...	,,
11	Do (Bitches) ...	...	,,
12	Do (Puppies) ...	...	,,
13	Scottish Terriers (Dogs) ...	...	,,
14	Do do (Bitches)	...	,,
15	Welsh Terriers (Dogs) ...	...	,,
16	Do do (Bitches)	...	,,
17	Airedale Terriers (Dogs) ...	...	,,
18	Do do (Bitches)	...	,,
19	Scotch Collies	...	,,
20	Bul Terriers (Dogs)	...	,,
21	Do (Bitches)	...	,,
22	Greyhounds (Dogs)	...	,,
23	Do (Bitches)	...	,,
24	Dachshunds (Dogs)	...	,,
25	Do (Pitches)	...	,,
26	Do (Puppies)	...	,,
27	Bull Dogs (Dogs)	...	,,
28	Do (Bitches)	...	,,
29	Australian Terriers (Dogs)	...	,,
30	Do do (Bitches)	...	,,
31	Pekingese (Dogs)	...	,,
32	Do (Bitches)	...	,,
33	Eastern Breeds (Dogs)	...	,,
34	Do (Bitches)	...	,,
35	Litters: Fox Terrier (Smooth or Wire). Irish Terriers. Bull Terriers. Bull Dogs. Greyhounds.		
36	Soldiers Dogs (Entry Re. 1, may be paid on Ground).		

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2 The Committee reserve the right to amalgamate or cancel classes in which there are less than four entries, unless owners stipulate at time of entry their unwillingness to enter in an amalgamated class.

3. Dogs and bitches will be judged separately according to the classes advertised.

4. Judges will be empowered and instructed to withhold any prize if the dogs exhibited do not possess sufficient merit.

5. The entry for a single dog in one class only will be Rs 5. For more than one entry Rs. 4. for each class, excepting the Soldiers' Dogs class, which latter is Re. 1, and may be paid on the ground.

6. All entries to be made to the Secretary, Western India (Bombay) Dog Show, Mr. W Lee, "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

Entries close on February 10th.
No entrances will be accepted unless accompanied by entry fees.
No post entries will be accepted.

7. All animals entered for competition must be in the Show Yard at 6-45 a.m. The judging will commence at 7 a.m. punctually (S.T.).

8. Winners of prizes will forfeit their right to same if they remove their Dogs before 6-30 p.m. unless permitted to do so by the Committee.

9. Admission to Horse and Dog Show, Rs. 2.

W LEE,
Honorary Secretary,
Western India (Bombay) Dog Show.

Address:—
"Times of India" Office, Bombay.

Entry Forms, Schedules, and Registration Forms sent on request to the Secretary, Western India (Bombay) Dog Show.

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

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THE SENSATION OF BOMBAY.
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an episode of that memorable year in the History of France, 1789, and many other pictures.

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TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY—Gymkhana Night.
TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY—Carnival.

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Manager.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP...	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,, 1,75,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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W. M. ANDERSON,
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Reserve Fund	,,	4,00,000

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
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Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almirahs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, with mirror, iron safes, grand piano, American organ.

1 Commercial, 1 Bemington, 1 Barlock type writers, medicine chests.

25 pairs tan and black Balmeral boots.

1 lot band instruments and glass cup-board.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Latham and Co., insolvents.

1 lot old arms, cartridges, carpenter's tools, books, drugget, &c.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 rubber-tyred ahigram.
1 rubber-tyred light brougham.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 9th February.

On THURSDAY, the 9th February, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Action, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Bird Cage Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glass-ware, crockery-ware, best plated ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble and tiletopped teapoys, cane chairs, iron cots, mirror door almirahs, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, pictures in box, cooking pots, etc., the property of J. M. Schneider, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALIST.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY situate at B. B. & C. I. Ry., Borivli Station, out of Bombay.

Under instructions from Manecksi Merwanji Karbhari the mortgagee and in pursuance to the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in the said Manecksi Merwanji Karbhari by an indenture of mortgage bearing date 8th day of April, 1907 and made between Sobhagiyavati Avdabai, daughter of Parab Lad Arab of the one part and the said Manecksi Merwanji Karbhari of the other part and with the consent of the said Sobhagiyavati Avdabai the mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will sell the property hereunder mentioned by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 29th day of January, 1911 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises near the Borivli Station.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Barle in Kaneri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 2836 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a private passage reserved for the common use of these and other premises, on the west and south by the boundary of the gaum called "Mowje Magathane" and on the north by the property of Ahmedbhai Hab

That Little Hacking Cough

Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

MR. J. WHIPP, CV 4, BRUNSWICK TERRACE, STACKSTEADS, BACUP, ENGLAND, WHO SAYS :—

"For the past four or five years I have undergone terrible suffering with stone in the bladder and kidney complaint. At one time I was laid up for twelve weeks ; for a fortnight someone had to attend me day and night.

"At times I was nearly beside myself with pain ; there were distressing bladder troubles.

"I was reduced almost to a shadow, and thought I should never be well again. Right across my back there was a dull, aching pain which made it hard for me to move.

"I started using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and it was not long before I began to find relief. I have now taken eight boxes of the pills, and I have no sign of the old complaint. (Signed) JOSEPH WHIPP."

SIXTEEN MONTHS AFTER HIS CURE, Mr. Whipp said :—"Since Doan's Pills cured me of stone in the bladder, I have kept free from the old troubles.'

There is no more serious menace to health than the presence of too much uric acid in the body. It is the duty of the kidneys to rid the body of uric poisons as fast as they accumulate. When the kidneys fail to do this important work thoroughly, uric acid attacks begin. The blood gets so thick with the uric poison that it moves slowly ; the heart beats queerly ; uric acid crystals are deposited in the muscles and joints, or may form into stones in the kidneys or bladder, as in Mr. Whipp's case.

When sediment appears in the urine the kidneys are not doing their duty, and treatment with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be begun at once.

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; all dealers.

DOAN'S MEDICINES, P O. Box 20, Bombay.

The "British Medical Journal" says—"Benger's Food has *by its excellence*, established a reputation all its own."

BENGER'S

Benger's Food is soothing and satisfying. It contains all the elements of a natural food in a condition suitable for immediate absorption.

When milk alone is heavy and unsatisfying, Benger's Food, *made with milk*, is appetising and nutritive.

Benger's Food should be used

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED,

for healthy development in infancy, for rebuilding strength in weakened systems, and for the preservation of old age in usefulness and vigour.

Readers can obtain a 48-page booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use it," which contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd. Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere. 520

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Mostly Cure @ THE WORST COUGH

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value

Sold in bottles everywhere.

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. *Ten Days' Free Trial.* Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3 . 10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323, LIVERPOOL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for 8 lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BREWIN—Jan 3, the wife of the Rev F H Brewin Incumbent of Christchurch, Brighton, of a son.

BELL—Jan 2, at New Basford Vicarage, Nottingham, the wife of Rev A W Bell, of a daughter.

HUTCHINSON—Jan 7, at 10 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev Francis E Hutchinson, of a daughter.

KING—Jan 2, at Alexander House, 67 Westbourne Park Road, Bayswater, W, the wife of John King, of a daughter

ROBERTSON—Jan 5, at 6 Churchfield Road, Ealing, the wife of Major P R Robertson, the Cameronians, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROSTHWAIT—MAN—Jan 3, at St Saviour's Church, Walton Street, Capt Leland George Crosthwait-Indian Army, to Kathleen Rosa, daughter of E Garnet Man, barrister, J P.

GLENDINING—HODGSON—Jan 4, at King's Worthy Bryden Glendining, of 7 Devonshire Place, W, to Emily Edith, daughter of Capt G E Hodgson, late Essex Regt

HOPWOOD—HOPWOOD—Jan 9, at North Mymms Parish Church, Alfred Henry Hopwood, Lieutenant Lincolnshire Regt, to Gladys Mary Neill, daughter of Sir Francis Hopwood, G C M G, K C B.

PATTENDEN—PEARSON—Jan 5, at Attenborough, Notts, Walter Leslie Pattenden, of Hongkong, to Eva Winnifred, daughter of Mr Pearson.

DEATHS.

BATEMAN—Jan 4, at Ealing, Mary Ellen Graham Bateman, widow of Col D F Bateman, Indian Medical Service.

BOGGIS—Jan 4, at 2 Bedford Villas, Tavistock, Devon, the Rev Thomas Boggis, M A, formerly Rector of Sampford Spiney, aged 94.

COLLINS—Jan 3, at Hove, the Right Hon Richard Henn, Baron Collins of Kensington.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BREMNER—January 16, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Colin Peare eldest son of the late Charles Scott Bremner.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour, 2-30 p.m.

B. V. R. Camp of Instruction, Santa Cruz.

Bombay Races Extra Meeting.

Annual Meeting Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p.m.

Lecture "Tour in India" by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Y. M. C. A. Hall 9-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction.—Walter R. Deave's Royal Marionettes, and the Excelsior pictures. 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a. m. ; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. ; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Punctuality begets confidence, and is the sure path to honour and respect."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. "Naderi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ADABIYAT-E FARSI.—A meeting of the Anjuman will be held at the Esplanade High School, Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Aghor Sayed Mahommed Tagui Rashi will deliver a lecture in Persian on "Islam and the Rights of Nations." Ladies and gentlemen knowing Persian are cordially invited to attend.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.—A fire broke out in a hut, belonging to one Mahadeo Tukaram, situated at Bhoiwada, Parel. It quickly spread to an adjoining hut which was used as a cattle shed. Both the huts were gutted and damage to the extent of Rs. 400 was caused. Fortunately there was no loss of life. The cause of the fire is attributed to the alleged careless use of the fire-place.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest, at the Morgue, touching the death of Halsema, a widow, aged 26. It appears that the deceased lived on the second floor of a house in Telly Gully. She had been suffering from fever for the last three months and was delirious during the last four or five days. Yesterday she threw herself out of a window in her room on to the road below, and died on the spot. A verdict of suicide was returned.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col R. E. Figott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln. B. B. & C. I. Ry-Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Band Master, at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Myrella la Jolie — Beraioux
Overture	Lestocq — Amber
Valse	La Barcarolle — Waldteufel
Selection	The Balkan Princess — Rubens
Morceau	Salut d'Amour — Elgar
Characteristic	Funeral March of a Marionette — Gounod
Two-Step	Silver Heels — Morse

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H.R. Vaughan and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

March	Hamburger Blut — Volletedt
Valse	Love and Life in Vienna — Komzak
Selection	La Gigolo — Andrew
Sketch	She was Giddy — Douglas
a Serenade	O Sole Mio — Capua
b Scene No. 3	Woodland Pictures — Fletcher
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs — Orr Hume
Valse	Comedie d'Amour — Colin
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier — Straus

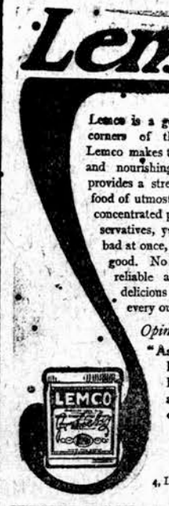
BAND AT THE MAHALUMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

March	With Joyful Sounds — Deats
Coro, Marcia ed Aria	Il Pirata — Bellini
a Highland Patrol	The Wee Macgregor — Amers
b Spanish Dance. An Evening in Toledo	Schmeltig
Grand Selection. Maritana	Wallace
Valse	The Dollar Princess — Leo Fall
a Song	Violets — Wright
b Two Step	Mr. Jollyboy — Penso
Selection	The Girl in the Train — Leo Fall

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, Sunday, the usual class of the Brotherhood will be conducted by the Hon'ble Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar, when he will expounded "Wordsworth's Prelude" at 9 a. m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum. The same day in the evening at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the Hon'ble Sir Narayen will formally open the Headquarters of the Brotherhood in Girgaum at Dr. Prabhakar's house, opposite Sir Mangaldas' house. This meeting is only open to members of the Brotherhood. The Junior Class of the Brotherhood will meet to-morrow, at 9 a.m.; (S. T.), in the Bhuleshwar High School and will be conducted by Mr. N. S. Kaushik. B. A.

THE NEW GLORIA CHURCH.—The foundation stone of the New Gloria Church will be solemnly blessed by H. E. the Patriarch of the East Indies to-morrow at 5 p.m. The historic church of Our Lady of Glory has been standing on its present site at Mazagon for centuries, but as the Port Trust wishes to have the place for its use it has been found necessary to select a new spot for the sacred edifice. The choice has fallen on the vacant ground adjoining the Parel and Victoria Cross Roads. On account of its central position and easy access by tram and train it will be convenient for the parishioners to attend divine services at the New Gloria Church at Byculla. The plan of the new building will be exposed to public view on the day of the blessing. By the kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sergeant, the G.I.P. Railway band will play on the occasion.

Lemco



Lemco is a godsend in out-of-the-way corners of the earth. In cooking, Lemco makes the plainest fare palatable and nourishing; in sickness, Lemco provides a strengthening easily-digested food of utmost value. Lemco is highly concentrated pure fresh beef. No preservatives, yet, where fresh meat goes bad at once, Lemco keeps absolutely good. No other Beef Extract is so reliable as Lemco—no other so delicious or strong. The purity of every ounce is guaranteed.

Opinion about Lemco :—

"As Medical Missionary in India, I frequently used Lemco as a Tonic. We always have it in our dispensaries out here." —India.

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

BOMBAY CROPS.

Good Cotton Season.

A Bombay Government Resolution passed on the season and crop report of the Presidency for the year 1909-10, states:

Except for a general failure of rain after September, the season in the Presidency proper was very satisfactory, and showed a great improvement as compared with the previous year. On the other hand there was a low and short inundation combined with deficient rainfall in Sind. In the Presidency proper owing to the nature of the season there was a marked increase in kharif cultivation accompanied by some diminution in the area under rabi, which led, in the final result, to an extension of the gross area cropped by 675,000 acres or 2·8 per cent. above the preceding year, the total area being the largest in the last fourteen years. Most of the increase, of which four-fifths took place in the Deccan and Karnatak, is accounted for by an addition of 570,000 acres to the area under cotton. The remainder is due to an increase of 105,000 acres in the area under food-crops where an extension of 1,188,000 acres or 10 per cent. as compared with the previous year, in the area under kharif cereals and pulses, more than balanced a decrease of 1,076,000 acres or 15 per cent. under the rabi varieties.

Of individual crops cotton occupied the most remarkable position. The increase in the area under it, which has already been referred to, was 18 per cent. above the preceding year's figures and no less than 26 per cent. above the average. In the Bijapur District, the area increased from 371,000 acres to 609,000 acres, a difference of 238,000 acres. The seasonal fluctuations in the district of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur were still more marked as the following figures show :—

	1908-09. Acres.	1909-10. Acres.
Ahmednagar	36,000	171,000
Poona	500	16,000
Sholapur	17,000	97,000

With this notable extension in cultivation the Director reports that the crop throve remarkably well every where, so that the yield per acre was about 30 per cent. above that of 1908-09. At the same time the short crop in America, led to greatly enhanced prices which ranged from 24 to 29 per cent. above those of the preceding year and from 28 to 37 per cent. over those of the five years ending 1908. In these circumstances there is no question that the cotton cultivators had a season of singular prosperity.

DECREASE IN OIL-SEED.

The area under non-food crops other than cotton was stationary, a decrease of 76,000 acres under oil-seeds being counterbalanced by increases under tobacco and other crops. The kharif oil-seeds all occupied an increased area, but the rabi crop of safflower receded by 132,000 acres. Among food-crops jowari diminished in area by 1,116,000 acres or 15 per cent., while bajri extended by 625,000 acres or 13 per cent., the fluctuations as in the case of cotton being confined to the Deccan and Karnatak. Rice, wheat and other cereals showed increases. All the pulses increased in area, and the total expansion, which was again most marked in the Deccan and Karnatak, amounted to as much as 18 per cent. above the area of 1908-09 and 14 per cent. above the average. The estimated outturn of food-grains in the Presidency proper shows an advance of over a million tons or more than 30 per cent. on the previous year's estimate. As the Director of Agriculture suggests, the estimates of actual outturn are probably underpitched, but there is reason to believe that they permit of a reasonably accurate comparison being made between the present and preceding years.

In Sind, the low inundation and deficient water-supply led to a decrease of nearly 500,000 acres or 10·5 per cent. in the gross cropped area, but the estimated outturn of food-grains was better by 100,000 tons. About three-fifths of the decrease was under jowari, and over two-fifths under oil-seeds. In consequence of the excellent season, the prices of food-grains were easier than in 1908-09, though still above the average. The fall in prices was a distinct benefit to the labouring classes whose wages continued high. The results of the census of agricultural stock taken in 1909, have already been reviewed by Government. As the Director points out, the large extension of cultivation during the year shows that there is no remarkable dearth of plough cattle, and the increases in stock are indicative of the reviving prosperity of the peasantry.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

The birthday of the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadhra was celebrated with rejoicing. A parade was gone through in the morning and evening, while a durbar was held when the officials and leading merchants were present. These presented nazars, which were only touched and returned. Alms were given away to the poor. There was a banquet at night, when thirty covers were laid. The Rajah proposed the health of King George, which was heartily responded to.

The Agent to His Excellency the Governor for Kathiawar, was at Wadhwan and about to go to Limbdi and Dhrangadhra, on 23rd and 24th instant, but, on receipt of the sad news of the death of the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, he postponed his visit and left for Junagadh.

Gagoobha, whose claims have been recognised as the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, has left on a tour in India, for six months, with his medical attendant, Dr. Dinshaw, for the benefit of his health.

FATAL MOTOR-CAR COLLISION.

YESTERDAY, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the inquest touching the death of Mr. Rattonji N. Boyce, who was killed in a motor-car collision on the 9th instant. Police Superintendent Flanagan led the evidence. The circumstances under which the collision occurred have already been reported. Mr. Boyce's motor-car was going along Waudby Road, when near the junction of Outram Road with Waudby Road, the collision occurred between his car and another motor-car belonging to Mr. Contractor which issued from Outram Road. Mr. Boyce was thrown out of his car and sustained injuries, which proved fatal. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE SENIOR ADMINISTRATOR OF POREBUNDER.

Entertainment and Address.

AN address and entertainment was given on the 25th inst. writes a correspondent by the residents of Porebunder, residing in Bombay to the Senior Administrator of Porebunder, who has been now recently here, amidst a very long and influential gathering. The following were present amongst many others:—H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Mr. P. D. Pami, C.I.E, Diwan of Bhavnagar ; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna ; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla; the Hon. Mr. Fazelbhoy C. Ibrahim, Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji, Messrs. Dharumsey Morarji Gokaldas, Chatoorbhooj Shivji ; K. S. Haji Ahmed Dewji, Kassambhoy Dewji.Tyab Ismail Mohommad, Kamadia Jafferbhoy Pradhan, Allarakiabhai Jivraj, Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorgay, Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomad Porebundari, Karsondas Dharumsey Sunderdas, Gulamhusain Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Hirabhai Manibhai Jasbhai, Mukhi Pirbhai Rahim and Janmahomed Somji.

Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas was voted to the Chair. The bungalow which was kindly given by the Chairman,was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and a band was present.

Various gentlemen of diffirent castes addressed the meeting, putting forward their wants before the Administrator. The Chairman then read the address which was to the following effect :—"We, the residents of Porebundar, take the opportunity of your arrival here to present you with an address. Since your appointment as a Senior Administrator, which took place about two years ago, we have been carefully marking your administration and gladly noting with all satisfaction the good results achieved which we are naturally led to mention in this address. The residents of Porebundar are fully aware of your adopting the motto, viz. "the welfare of the state depends upon the property of the people," and of the zeal which you have been continuously taking for the welfare and advancement of the subject in all points of trade comfort and happiness of the people. In a capital City like Porebundar there was a tax for every window and door of smallest size according to the old rule. This tax you have been pleased to abolish and thus given full benefit of light and air to your subject and have thereby tended to increase health and happiness of the people. Such other similar taxes have also been abolished. It is essential to remove the hardships of the pilgrims who go on foot to Dwarka. There is a railway, till Siddampuri but no railway between Siddampura and Dwarka which you have thought of laying down, but owing to certain obstacles the scheme has to be postponed and in the meantime taking the interest of the pilgrims at last you have decided to start a steamlaunch service, from Porebundar to Dwarka thus making an increase to the revenue of the State and diminishing the hardships of the pilgrims. We are pleased to note the change you have made in the Municipal Act of the country by increasing the ablement of the subject and thus given more voice to the people in the Municipal Administration. Taking advantage of the opportunity to-day, we beg leave to put the suggestions to you that you will be pleased to pay attention to the improvements for the benefit of your subject such as giving training to the farmers breeding the animals, starting scheme to increase the growth of corn and to give half on behalf of the state for the advancement of arts and science. Finally we request you sincerely to accept this address and at the same time pray to the Almighty God that our minor Rana Saheb may receive high training which you have achieved at your hands and thus be able to rule his subject peacefully, and prosperously and he may assume the reigns of Government from you and may complete and make additions to the noble works you have taken in hand. Our deep prayer to the Almighty God are that may your Administration become brighter and brighter day to by day and may you enjoy long life and prosperity."

The address was put into a very handsome silver casket and presented to the Administrator who in reply said :—

The Administrator replying to the address said :—Sheth Dharamsey Morarji Gooculdas and Gentlemen :-Permit me to thank you very warmly for your ardent regard which has generously revealed itself now as well as on previous occasions and in a multitude of ways. A State is made up as I understand it of the two component parts—the ruler and the ruled. It being so, their interests such as they be, are bound to be identical, and the promotion of this interests should constitute the purpose of the lives of all whom Providence entrusts with the work of administering States. If this ideal of mine has materialized in my lending any impulse to the promotion of your interests, believe me gentlemen, the abounding kindness which you, one and all, display toward me operates as no small encouragement, may support to me in my task. I cannot make myself believe that I have even approximated to the high standard of success you have just ascribed to me in such felicitous terms, nor, on the other hand, can I convive that such sincere pronouncements as yours were without ground of basis. What then is their mainspring? Shall I give the answer as it rises in my heart ? I am one of you and I suspect that sense of brotherhood has largely contributed to the generous sketch you have drawn of me. Such of my manners and motives you have pointed to, as the genesis of your good-will towards me, are merely the common duties of every gentlemen as they certainly should be, the keynotes of every Ruler and in making them the basis of my behaviour. I do not think I have done anything to deserve special mention at your hands. Reports have reached my ears from many sources that the magnanimous policy of the British Government, to ever increasingly associate the people in the affairs of the country and its reflection in the personnel of the present minority administration at Porebundar, have been acceptable to the popular sentiment. To this, too, may, in part, be due your present feelings towards me. But, all the same, Gentlemen, I am deeply grateful, indeed, I feel almost embarrassed at the excess of kindness you have displayed towards me. I feel still more grateful to our gracious Government and more especially so to our popular Governor Sir Sydenham Clarke, for thus furnishing me with a scope for the cherished desire of my life—desire to serve the people in a wider field and so to earn their kind sympathy. With respect to your allusion to the Porebundar Dwarka Railway, I can only say at this stage, a Railway line to Dwarka being mainly for pilgrim traffic, if, as you say, there are religious traditions and the consequent belief in the minds of the pilgrims that the pilgrimage to Dwarka must include Sudamapuri and "vice versa" and if this is made plain, I, for one, cannot think that either the Government or the Jamnagar State would allow the Railway line from Jamnagar to Dwarka to long stand in the way of the fulfilment of your desires to see Porebundar and Dwarka linked by a rail-road. I have come across ready projects of irrigational works prepared during the regime of your previous popular and capable Administrator Mr. W. T. Morrison, and the devoted expert Engineer, Mr. Benson. These projects are being taken up as occasions allow, and new schemes are also under consideration ; steps are being taken to improve the breed of agricultural stock; scholarships have been instituted for the studies of arts and industries ; the weaving industries of Porebundar are being given an impetus, while measures are taken to draw popular attention to the utilization of the raw materials found in the State. In connection with this, I should acknowledge the immense help I receive in my undertakings from the co-ordination of the colleague of such intellectual eminence and experienced as Mr. Kalliarai Jethabhai Bakshi. I hope, Gentlemen, in such favourable circumstances as these, my humble aspirations for the service of the people of Porebundar will stand a greater chance of being realized. If I receive any practical suggestions from you in matters relating to the progress of the State, I will readily devote to them the attention they deserve. In conclusion, while wishing you all, good health and good fortune, I earnestly wish that your minor Rana Saheb enjoy the best of health and in due course assume charge of your destinies with the discerning consciousness that high position and authority carry with them sacred obligations and that the throne is not "the diwan of indulgence, but the stern seat of duty;" may his rule upon you be characterized by the most intimate regard for your good and may it be replete with many such beneficent acts, providing outlets for your ardent devotion towards him.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, terminated the meeting.

A convention has been signed between France and Belgium, whereby doctors, nurses, and veterinary surgeons residing in frontier towns may practise in either country.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TRIAL OF SAVARKAR.

THE trial of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, on the charges of abetment of murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, lately Collector of Nasik, and of conspiring with others to murder Mr. Jackson, was proceeded with on Friday at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. Heaton.

Dattatriya Pandurang Joshi deposed to his being a member of a secret society, whose object was to gain independence for the country. Anant Gangaram and Kashinath Ankushkar were members of the Society. The witness gave details of Anant's visit to Nasik and Aurangabad and the development that took place before the murder of Mr. Jackson. He spoke of Anant's visit to Nasik and gave details of what took place at Ganu Vaidiya's house on the night of the murder.

Vishwanath Kale, formerly a schoolmaster at Nasik, deposed to being present at the theatre on the night of the murder, and seeing Karve and Deshpande at the theatre in twelve-anna seats.

Yeshwant Karve deposed to seeing Deshpande and Karve near his house soon after the murder of Mr. Jackson. He saw them talking together but did not hear what they said.

Mr. Maruti Pandurang, Deputy Superintendent of Police, deposed to searching the house of Ganesh Savarkar in March, 1909. In the search he found an exercise book containing addresses of several persons. He was at the treatre on the night of the murder. He saw Mr. Jackson coming in. Then he heard four or five shots and saw Mr. Jackson falling down just near the main entrance. He went up to Mr. Jackson and saw Anant Kanare two feet away. Some one gave the witness a pistol, which he snatched from the hand of Anant Kanare. The Civil Surgeon was then called and panchnamas were made.

Several Police Officers were examined in regard to the searches at Nasik and other places in regard to the finding of the pistols and other articles.

Mr. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., examined by the Hon'ble Advocate-General, said that in consequence of certain information given by Vinayak Desnpande, Chandatre was arrested. On the information of Chandatre, Kelkar and Gore were arrested and a pistol was recovered. Witness was then shown a photo found in the search of the house of Kashikar. In the photo, Mr. Guider recognised Damodar Chapekar, his two brothers Balkrishna and Vasudev, Nana Saheb, Khudiram Bose, Prafal Chukkee, Vasudev Balwant Phadke, Tilak, Paranjpe, Kelkar, Lala Lajpatrai, Khaparde, Bepin Chandra Pal, Dadabhoy Naoroji and Shivaji.

Mr. E. G. Parker, Detective Inspector of Scotland Yard, said that he knew V. D. Savarkar, who was living at India House. At the end of 1909, Vinayak Savarkar went to live with Bepin Chandra Pal. He remembered the meeting of the 28th December, at Caxton Hall. The witness was present at the meeting and he had taken notes of the meeting, which he had handed over to his superiors. A copy of his report was sent to the Benches of the Gray's Inn. He found a copy of the report in Vinayak Savarkar's trunk, when he arrested him. At the meeting, leaflets were distributed by Vinayak and G. C. Verma. The witness arrested Vinayak and searched him. In the search he found a receipt. He was then taken to Bow Street, and his trunk was opened in his presence. It contained a quantity of books and other literature. He also found two books of "War of Independance," four pamphlets of "Choose, Oh Indian Princes," copy of the Life of Mazzini, in Marathi, a pamphlet entitled Bande Mataram, some proofs in Marathi, a note-book containing the history of the Sikhs and other literature.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday.

CONSPIRACY IN KHANDESH.

Appeal Dismissed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the reference made by the Chief Justice in the case in which Mow Keshav Petre was convicted and sentenced under Section 121 of the Penal Code.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

The facts of this case have been fully reported in the previous issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the sole question which he was called upon to answer in this reference was whether exhibits 5 and 13 were satisfactorily proved to be in the handwriting of the accused. His Lordship understood from the tenor of the judgments of his learned brothers, Russell and Chandavarkar, that that was the only point of difference between them, and that it was agreed that if these letters were proved to be in the handwriting of the accused, he must be held guilty of the offence of which he was convicted.

After reviewing the case at length, His Lordship held that they were in the handwriting of the accused and dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

MOHURRUM RIOT CASES.

Applications for Transfer.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard arguments in the notices issued on the application of some of the accused persons who were charged before Mr. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on the charge of rioting on the Mohurrum Day (Thursday, the 12th instant.) The applicants prayed for a transfer of their cases before another Magistrate.

Mr. Payne, Mr. Mirza, solicitors, Mr. Godinho, Mr. Nariman, Mr. Balubhai Desai, Mr. Oliveira and Mr. Soloman, pleaders, appeared for their respective clients.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, in showing cause for the transfer, urged that Mr. Setalvad Magistrate was present at the time of the disturbance and had taken an active part in restoring order and peace. He was, it was alleged, biased and therefore the accused were afraid they would not get a fair trial. The accused having been arrested in C. division, according to the usual division of work it was within the jurisdiction of one of the Magistrates presiding in the Esplanade Police Courts.

His Worship ordered Mr. Payne's client's case to be transferred to the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Mirza, solicitor, next argued on behalf of his client, the line of arguments being similar to that he urged on the last occasion. The case against his client was also ordered to be transferred to Mr. Dracup's Court.

The applications of other accused persons were then heard, and his Worship ordered that the cases of accused Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 be transferred to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

The others were ordered to be tried before Mr. Setalvad.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THIS week packed houses have been the rule each night, and certainly the management have thoroughly deserved it with the excellent double attraction put on at each show. As a result, many patrons who wish to see the Royal Marionettes again, have asked for an extension of the double programme, and for the another week people will be able to enjoy this amusing show. We are certain that next week will see just as good houses as in the past week. The whole show is bright, entertaining and amusing, and, with the excellent pictures chosen for the next programme, should break records. The star film will be the "Revenging Picture", a thrilling and dramatic story of the Great Revolution in France in 1789. Acted amidst charming surroundings, it has a true suggestion of the old world about it. There will be three performances as usual, with half an hour of pictures and half an hour of marionettes

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 28.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

734-10	Bhaishankar K and G Sundervahoo widow vs Tooloidas Lakhmidas Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal and others Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

698-09	Madhowji K and C Gangabai widow vs Luxman Bhikoji Bhakre and others Mehta and D Part heard.
318-09	Khanderao L and M Madhowprasad Ramgopal and others vs Ajoodiaprasad Narandas and another Captain and V.
303-10	Jamshedji R and D Moosa Haji Ebrahim vs Nanalal Kuberdas and others Jehangir G and B Motichand and D.
353-09	J R Patell and Co Abdul Kayum Abdool Hoosein Mamajiwalla vs Abdul Hoosein Abdul Tyeb Mamajiwala Mulla and M.
560-10	Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld in Liquidation Payne and Co
694-01	Maneklal J and H Gangabai widow and others vs Bai Santokebai widow and others Thakurdas and Co
462-09	Motubhai J and M Jayantilal Ramdas and Parwatibai widow and others Malvi H M and R Mirza M and M
506-10	Thakurdas and Co Hassan Bana vs Kamaria Virji Esmail and others—Mulji and K.
213-10	Payne and Co Shavakshaw Ruttonji Bomanji vs Hugh Hegarth and Sons a firm —Craigie B and C.
712-10	Raghavayya B and N Jamalbhai Mahomed vs Sakerbhai Cootoobhai Bicknell M and R.
840-10	Captain and V Gordhandas Gooculdas Tejpal vs Madovji Kursonji and others Dadachanji P.
810-10	Captain and V R D Sethna vs Dewji Damodar Thakurdas and Co.
1089-10	Tyabji D and Co Cursondas Govindji vs Purbhudas Keshowji and others G H Dalal.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

461-10	Jamshedji R and D Ramlal Himalal vs Gopal Nagardas Captain and V
721-09	Thakurdas and Co Massooma Syed Shahin Ally Syed Anwar Ali all and others Captain and V
632-10	Khanderao L and M Bhagwan Hakwa and others vs Dharmaji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Judah and S
947-08	Madhowji K and Co Fulchand Serowji and others vs Sagarmal Serowji and others Malvi H M and R For Postponement
477-10	Pestonji R K and Co Liladhar Motichand and Co vs Jadhowji Morarji and another Jehangir M and S Captain and V
549-10	Mirza M and M Kalidas Narayendas and Brothers vs A W Campbell and others Wadia G and Co Little and Co (settled)
578-10	Payne and Co Jettabhai Dewji and Co vs Jadawji Morarji Jehangir M and S
1153-09	Shamrao M and H Maneckji Dosabai Dava vs Pirsji Narayen Vunjari and others Jehangir M and S
488-04	Madhowji K and Co Ramkissondas Balkissondas vs Panti Fatehchand.
600-09	Mansukhlal J and H Govindji Cursondas vs Gooculdas Jaykrishna Vayas Eggelow G W and Co
423-09	Thakurdas A Gandi Maganlal Shiolal vs Dayabai Tapidas and others Raghavoya B and N Smetham B and Co Shamrao M and H and T A Gandhi for Postponement.
497-09	Tyabji D and Co Lalji Dungersey and others vs Vossji Gopalji and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE ROBERTSON.)

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

449-09	Captain and V Luckmichand Ramchand and others vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co

Short Cause.

1046-10	Nanu H and Co Hamibai widow vs Yeshwantrao Pitale Sabnis and Co

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

755-05	Ardeshir H D and Co Maneckbai widow and another vs Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji and others Payne and Co

Chamber Matters for Disposal in Court.

951-09	J R Patel and Co Ibranim M Hassan vs L Hassambhai Matubhai J and M and J R Patel and Co.
48-93	Bhaishanker K and G Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Wadia G and Co
48-93	Wadia G and Co Ebji Umersey and others vs Ramkisson Rajroop and others Bhaishankar K and G

Long Causes.

750-10	Daphtary F and D George Cargall Gillespie vs Jane Gillespie and another
689-10	Jamsetjee R and D Mulji Haridas vs Heptoola Esufally and others Unwalla and P
101-10	Little and Co Goverdhandas Gooculdas Tejpal and another vs Venilal Vizbhukhandas and others Hiralal and Co
213-93	Madhowji K and C Jivraj Cooverji vs Ramdas Keshavji Payne and Co
710-09	Matubhai J and M Benibai vs Bai Gulab widow and others Madhowji K and C
323-09	S B Metha Thacker Bhimji Kora v

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaia Powell...Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast...Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman... Royal Navy
H M S Elphinstone ....Lt Comdr A St G Bowden... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 27.

Begonia ..... 2346 Mathews.....T Jeewandas
Benwada ..... 3279 Handyside.....M M & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Hayward..... P & O S N Co
Canterbury ..... 2783 Willis.....T Morrison & Co
Cymbeline.....2940 Gilchrist...W & A Graham & Co
Cardinia.....2914 Welch ....W & A Graham & Co
Craigvar .....2474 Edmonds...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis..... 2329 Robinson.....Achiea Yusl & Co
Ellaline.....2502 Newton ...W & A Graham & Co
Epsom .....2970 Craggs .....T Morrison & Co
Ethiopia.....1305 Johnson..... ...M M & Co
Flensburg.....2434 Scallicks ..... Volkart Bros
Hatunaet.....2584 ....Peters .....Andrew Yusl & Co
Iran.....4060 Peabody .....Killick Nixon & Co
Jalentaram..... 3134 Oldmann...W & A Graham & Co
Kassia..... ...505 Elton..... ...M M & Co
Muttra..... 2973 Tallent..... ...M M & Co
Najimi .....2522 Pigot..... ...B & S N & Co
Nizam .....2-47 Benson ..... T Morrison & Co
Oceana .....3567 Andrews..... ...P & O S N Co
Othello..... 3327 Webster...repairing...J Finlay & Co
Onda .....3521 Brooks ....M M & Co
Periak .....1084 Rees ...Indo-Burmah Petroleum & Co
Persia.....4193 ...Haughton.....P & O S N & Co
Rahmany .....1872 Coates .....B & P S N Co
Vadala..... .....2164 Robins..... ...M M & Co
Vellore .....3168 Plough ...W & A Graham & Co
Virawa.....2176...Emmett..... ...M M & Co
Wardha .....2552 King ....M M & Co
Warooma.....1669 Bamber ....M M & Co
Zambesi ... ...2415 Willis.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
C & E Hunt	2990	Moody	Dunkirk	4-2	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Itinda	3398	Goss	Steam	28-1	M M & Co
F Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	30-1	M M & Co
G Naderi	1168	Gore	Mauritius	27-1	B & P S N Co
H Norfolk	3175	Erland	Antwerp	31-1	W & A Graham & Co
K Hakata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	27-1	N Y Kaisha
M Assaye	4350	Jones	Shanghai	1-2	P & O S N & Co
N Trowbridge	2360	Mace	Dunkirk	2-2	W & A Graham & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	23-1	B & P S N Co
P Marienfels	3509	Pothhost	Hamburg via K'chi	28-1	W & A G & Co
Q Moshtari	1100	Watson	Zanzibar	28-1	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Tuscarora	3906	Hallenshead	Philadelphia	27-1 W & A Graham & Co
2	Chyebassa	3932	Wadge	Antwerp	27-1 M M & Co
3	Den of Airlie	2370	Robertson	Dunkirk	27-1 T Morrison & Co
4	Merton Hall	2773	Prouse	Manchester	31-1 K Nixon & Co
5	Wallace	2532	Erskine	Dunkirk	31-1 T Morrison & Co
7	Africa	2565	Sererich	Trieste	1-2 A L S N Co
8	F Ferdinand	3843	Cobof	Trieste	27 1 A L S N Co
9	Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	1-3 P & O S N Co
10&11	Balimba	1607	Butler Busreh		30-1 M M & Co
13	Orwell	2446	Home	Port Said	26-1 T Morrison & Co
14	Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	27-1 M M & Co
16	Etonian	2444	Davies	London	28-1 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	529	Ahmed	Karachi	28-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Rawood	B Nagar	28-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	521	Samsoodin	Mangalore	27-1 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Virawa	Emmett	Calcutta, Jan 8
	Hatunaet	Peters	Calcutta, Jan 16
	Persia	Houghton	London, Jan 5

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Tuscarora	Holinshead	New York
	Hakata Maru	Mocker	Kobe, &c
	Dumbia	Rebufat	Noumea, &c
	E F Ferdinand	Cobol	Trieste, &c
	H I M S Northbrook	Huddleston	Calcutta
	Den of Airlie	Robertson	Genoa, &c
	Chyebassa	Wadge	Antwerp
	Upada	Willsher	Akyab
	Obra	Brooks	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Markgraf for Zanzibar, &c.
" Redbridge for Liverpool, Genoa, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	From
24	Gwalior	Rangoon
24	Sirdhana	Rangoon
24	Lindula	Negapatam
25	Teesta	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Praga, from Trieste, left Aden on the 28th instant and is due here on the 1st February at 7 a.m.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Gulistan, sailed from Aden on the 26th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler left Mombasa for Bombay on the 26th instant via Lamu.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comethadi and Dungri	3	1	13
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	9
Total	4	2	83
This day last year	2	2	101

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

January 27th, 1911.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	120	38	0
B	251	137	7
B	264	146	10
C	123	105	6
D	169	42	2
E	197	42	4
E	149	79	3
F	86	17	1
G	59	8	2
Total	1518	664	35
Same date last year			2,182

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Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case,
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Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 28th January, 1911.

THE NEW BACK BAY SCHEME.

THE New Back Bay Reclamation Scheme looks very attractive on paper. Most schemes do. And our contemporary, by reproducing a general sketch of what Government hopes to do, aids us to form a better idea of the project than pages of descriptive writing. The original scheme for robbing the ocean of her rights was delightful until the time came for carrying it out. But the less said about the old Back Bay Scheme the better. It is ancient history now and we are assured that it had no intrinsic demerits. Anyhow it failed. So may the new scheme. We hope not. To reclaim Back Bay effectively, Engineers tell us the only way is to build a retaining wall from Colaba Point to Malabar Point, where nature has provided a foundation, and to fill in all behind it. But such an undertaking would cost an incalculable sum of money, and posterity would be saddled with a burden of debt which could not be removed for many generations. Indeed, it might never pay. Government believes that the scheme they have produced will, after a time, and that they, not the Improvement Trust or private enterprise, are the instruments by means of which the work must be carried out. We have not a word to say in disparagement of Government Engineers, whether Royal or Public Works, but is it not a fact that work done by Government Engineers, whether it be the building of public offices, barracks or residential quarters, occupies considerably more time, and costs ten to twenty per cent. more money than that carried out by private engineers and contractors? We do not say it is so, and have no explanation to offer as to why this impression exists. But if the ordinary person, well-informed on many subjects were appealed to, he would probably point to one or two public buildings and to the older stone bungalows in Marine Lines, which speak for themselves. Perhaps their work lasts much longer. Anyhow the engineers of to-day are probably vastly superior to their predecessors, while as regards reclamation work they cannot but have learnt many useful lessons from their colleagues of the Port Trust.

Many details will be forthcoming before the first handful of mud will be cast into Back Bay to inaugurate the work which is to cost close on three crores of rupees. Better to speak of it as a three-crore-scheme, for incidentals and unanticipated trifles are in the habit of cropping up in any undertaking. But as it appears before us to-day, the sea is to be robbed of 973 acres, instead of a round thousand, and of this, a modest forty, instead of a hundred, is to be reserved as a site for a new Government House. Forty is not enough. Moreover, to build Government House at Colaba Point, is wholly objectionable. The locality has too long been associated with other institutions to make it desirable for this purpose. And further, unless the scheme raises the level of the reclaimed ground five hundred feet above the present height above high-water mark, no Governor would be able to live there. Government House, on its present site, does not keep its occupant in Bombay more than four months in the year. At Colaba Point, it would not keep him four weeks, and those of us who protest against the absence of the King's representative from the capital would have a greater grievance than we have to-day. The guns in the fort below him would break the windows and shatter the gubernatorial glass and crockery; while his flagstaff would give a hostile fleet the correct lie for its guns so as to bring about the earliest possible surrender. Besides, public convenience cannot be altogether lost sight of. Unless Malabar and Cumballa Hills be blasted away for building-stone or tumbled in fragments in Back Bay, the people, who can, prefer to live on the hill and for them the drive to Government House, Colaba Point, will be a Sabbath day's journey. Would it not be quite as convenient to rebuild Government House at Parel where its spacious grounds and neglected gardens can easily be renovated? Why have Government House in the midst of forts and barracks and military storehouses and hospitals, and alongside the cemeteries of the sane and the insane, over whose walls the ghosts of disturbed sleepers will peer and jeer at His Excellency's household and guests, and the echoes of maniacal yells disturb their rest o' nights?

We are glad a large plot is to be set aside for recreation grounds and envy the unborn generations which will play on them; for they will be the people who will know when the first profits are realised and will seek to make their voices heard as to what shall be done with the money. That is of course provided the long looked-for tidal wave has not meantime washed out the city and island of Bombay—all except the hill if we have not demolished it. There will be no profits for thirty-one years, thirty-one to the day, we presume, as it is well to be accurate in our calculations. What might have been profits at the end of thirty years will be spent on repairs possibly, for the ceaseless wash of the waves will have found out soft places in the outer wall several times before three decades have passed. Much cold water will have been thrown upon the work by then. But what of it? None of us who take an interest in it to-day will be here to see, and the names of its originators will almost have ceased to be memories. "Northcote, who was Northcote?" asked one the other day, "Wasn't he viceroy or something of that sort?" "Northcote?" "Oh, yes he was Governor-General of Australia or South Africa, wasn't he?" To avoid anything like this it should be stipulated that the roads be named by the names of those who have conceived this great scheme while they are still with us and printed bold and plain in indelible ink while it still remains on paper. Seven years is the period of time allotted between sanction and completion, and sixty-nine the span between the day the first pice is spent and the last pice paid off. They are interesting figures and mathematically precise. But we do not find, among those referring to estimated outlay, any mention of Vested Interests or even Cuffe Parade. Our sympathy goes out to those poor, misguided individuals who paid enormous sums for their plots and built themselves marine villas in large numbers on a very restricted area. What is to become of them? What will the future of those villas be; where the parade? "Inland many a mile." Still the few must suffer for the benefit of the many, for it is a great scheme.

A RADICAL IMPERIALIST. SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE who has just died, was once a conspicuous figure in the Liberal party, and of him great things were expected and predicted a generation ago. But somehow or other he failed of his mark in public life. At one time he was the young hopeful of his party, the Marcellus, who was to inherit the mantle of Gladstone. But Fate intervened, and though he did not die young like the famous Roman, the unfortunate Crawford case marred the hopes of his friends and barred his political progress. In politics he was an extreme Radical and in some respects, even a Republican,—so early in 1871, he publicly admitted that he had always preferred a Republic to a Constitutional Monarchy—yet he was in other matters an Imperialist. He had travelled widely and had seen for himself all the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, and as a result he had come to hold imperialistic views with regard to the British Empire and had thus far modified his radicalism. Travel was a passion with him and shortly after leaving Cambridge where he was President of the famous Union for a double term, a tenure of office without precedent before or since, he went at the age of 23 in a long tour to America and Australia which later included India also and resulted in his well known book called "Greater Britain," a designation which has since come to be more widely employed for the Colonial possessions of England. That book of forty-two years ago was not only a great success for its very young author, there being four editions of it within a year in England, besides innumerable reprints in America and in the Continent, but it also led Englishmen to begin to take a keen interest in their vast over-seas Empire, and thus may be said to mark an important epoch in the thought of the British people. It differed entirely from the ordinary books of globe-trotters and rivetted the attention of the public to itself by its high statesmanlike tone in which it discussed the wants and uses of the Colonies, and also by the philosophical treatment of the then new subject of the influence of race on Government and of climatic conditions upon race. On his return from this famous tour the borough of Chelsea was proud to return the young author and thinker of 25 as a member of Parliament by a large majority over an older and more distinguished rival, Dr. Russell, the famous war-correspondent. He retained this seat through five successive Parliaments for eighteen years till 1886 when it was captured by a Conservative. After the lapse of six years, the Forest of Dean in Gloucestershire sent him as their representative in Parliament and he held this seat for another eighteen years till his death.

In 1889 he undertook another extensive tour of the British Empire to study the changed conditions since his first visit of twenty years before, and produced as the fruit his masterly work called the "Problems of Greater Britain," which met with an even greater success than his earlier book. For India, and especially the problem of Indian defence, this book did much. The Indian Government of Lord Lansdowne was then confronted with this very difficult problem of defending the North-West frontier against Russia, but the opinion of many politicians, was much against the fortification of the frontier on the ground of its great expense and alleged futility. Lord Roberts who urged it most strongly was very glad, therefore, to prove its great necessity on the spot to a broad-minded and experienced Radical statesman like Sir Charles Dilke who was convinced. In his book he strongly championed Lord Roberts' scheme which was greatly helped by the support. For the Empire, Sir Charles Dilke has indeed done much, and especially Imperial Defence owes a good deal to him and to Mr. Spenser Wilkinson with whom he collaborated in some works. It was owing to several striking articles, contributed by the two to the *Pall Mall Gazette* when the late Henry Cust edited it, that the Navy League was established. Sir Charles was essentially of the literary temperament in spite of his deep engrossment in politics and was for some considerable time editor of the *Athenæum* of which well-known literary paper he was hereditary proprietor. He edited his grandfather's noteworthy contributions to that paper under the name of "Papers of a Critic," and some of these papers, especially those on the money matters of Burke and on the friendships of Pope, threw a flood of new light on little-known, but much discussed, episodes in the lives of these famous men. Sir Charles Dilke's father distinguished himself by his keen practical interest in various Exhibitions, especially in that of 1851, and he refused pecuniary renumeration as well as a knighthood for his labours. But on the death of Prince Albert, whom he helped much in his projects, he was offered a Baronetcy by Queen Victoria which he was induced to accept.

THE HOME STAFF CONFERENCE. THE proceedings of the General Staff Conference at Home will not be made public nor will any confidential communication, regarding what took place, within the closed doors of the Staff College, be made to regiments or departments. It is a subject of common talk that is an extraordinary divergence of opinion at present exists amongst the members of the General Staff, especially as regards Military education and tactics. It is, therefore, deemed advisable that whatever takes place at this Staff Conference should be treated with the same secrecy as the proceedings of a Cabinet meeting. This appears to be a very proper course, to adopt, for were the different views held by members of the Conference and perhaps strongly expressed by them too, made public, it might tend to promote a want of confidence and a disinclination to follow the methods laid down in the text-books, an undesirable state of discord. Two subjects of more than ordinary interest were awaiting discussion by the Conference which assembled at the Staff College, Camberley, on the 9th instant. The nature of their importance has already been brought under notice in these columns. The first is the question of cavalry shock tactics and the second, the rules by which umpires are at present guided at manœuvres. As we before have had occasion to remark the matter of cavalry tactics is one of grave importance and the rules for umpires should be revised before our methods in this respect again hold us up to the ridicule of continental officers attending our manœuvres at Home. The new system of umpiring will probably be made known at an early date, but too late, unfortunately to be tested in India, during the current drill season. It is noticeable that of late it has become necessary for the director at manœuvres in this country to supplement the existing rules by many of his own. This does not help towards the attainment of that much-desired community of method, for which the staff are seeking. As regards the vexed question of cavalry shock and fine tactics, the general staff has been charged by some military experts with "succumbing to the extremists of at ontwron and discredited school." The discussion of this subject by the Conference would be amusing as well as interesting, for it is incredible that it could be carried on without some heated display of corps bias by those who hold fast to what is known as the Balaklava school. It will, no doubt, be a warmly contended point. Be that how it may, it is evident that the power of the rifle must be recognised and that more practical ideas will, therefore, prevail, but to what extent the general staff will give way in this respect, will not be known to the army, until the new edition of the text-book of Cavalry Training, is issued.

THE Bombay Government, yesterday, issued a resolution on the report for 1909-10 on the administration of the Excise Department in the Presidency. It states that the most important changes that were brought into effect during the year were the restriction imposed as to the fixing of license fees and the revised regulations relating to toddy. The resolution will shortly be published in the "Government Gazette."

REUTER states that election petitions have been lodged at North West-Ham and Cheltenham.

REUTER states that the Bombay mails of the 14th instant, arrived at Brindisi, on the evening of the 25th instant.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of an extra Indian side-de-camp on the personal staff of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal during the cold weather months.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the provision of the 10th Hussars pattern of equipment for the carriages of Maxim guns in cavalry regiments in the three independent brigades of the North-West Frontier.

A MEMORIAL tablet to King Edward will be placed in the Church at Marienbad, next year. The tablet will be hewn out of one piece of marble and will be the work of Professor Lethaby. It is stated that King George has approved of the inscription.

INDIA'S gold production in 1910, i.e., the output of the mines of the Kolar Goldfield and the two mines at Hutti and North Anantapur, amounted to 564,276 ozs. as compared with 563,888 ozs. and 555,889 ozs. in 1908 and 1909, respectively.

SOME prominent French merchants have suggested to their Government, the necessity of the speedy establishment of railway connexion between Yunnan and Szechuan with the ultimate object of direct extension of French influence to Yongtze regions. They also urge the importance of expediiting the construction of the line from Lungchow by way on Nanning to Wuchow, in order to obtain the benefits accruing from commerce at every point along the basin of the West River. Another railway project is also on foot, viz., the Yunnan-Kueichou line. The same French merchants desire to obtain either a concession to construct it or an agreement to finance it, should China wish to build it by herself.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE SITUATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 13.

POLITICALLY this has been a quiet week, but Ministers are returning to town and in a very short time the battle of the Constitution will be resumed with, it is to be feared, increased bitterness. The hope that there might be a truce until after the Coronation, seems to be a vain one, and if the Cabinet were willing to bury the hatchet for six months, it is doubtful if their followers, to say nothing of the Labour men and the Irishmen, would allow any such arrangements to be concluded. The Liberals are making merry over the attitude of Captain Wergall, Conservative candidate for Horncastle, over the fiscal question and the annoyance caused to militant Tariff Reformers by the talk—at present it is only talk—of resuming Mr. Harold Cox for Cambridge University. Ministerialists, however, have their own troubles and their allies of the Labour Party are showing their teeth. They declare that they will not have the preamble of the Parliament Bill at any price. The preamble runs as follows:—"Whereas it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords, as it at present exists, a Second Chamber constituted on a popular, instead of a hereditary, basis, but such substitution cannot be immediately brought into operation." A suggestion that the Government should consent to the obnoxious words being an open question in the House of Commons, is strongly supported by some ardent Radicals and this may perhaps prove the solution of what Mr. Baines, the Labour leader, describes as the gravest danger which faces the Government in regard to the Constitutional problem.

THE STEPNEY SIEGE.

Mr. Churchill's apparent thrustfulness on the day of the fight has called down on him many strictures, behind which was the implication that smart "youngster" as he is, he immediately divined that the affair was a splendid opportunity for getting into the picture press and the public eye, and, taking advantage of his position as Home Secretary, he hampered and interfered with the police dispositions. Last Sunday, Mr. Churchill defended the police in a strongly-worded letter to Sir Henry Dalziel, M. P., in which he declared that he saw no reason why the foreign desperadoes should have been choked in good British blood and yesterday he was so moved by the animadversions anent his own action as to declare emphatically: "I did not assume the direction of events in Stepney. I did not take the charge of the operations out of the hands of the executive officers. I did not interfere in any way with the dispositions made by the police authorities on the spot. I never overruled those authorities nor overrode them. From beginning to end the police had an absolutely free hand." I did not hear of the disorders until eleven o'clock, half an hour after the Scots Guards had actually reached the scene and begun to fire. I did not send for the Artillery or the Engineers. I was not consulted as to whether they should be sent for. An officer of the Fire Brigade, when forbidden by the police to approach the burning building while shooting was going on, applied personally to me to know if this order had my approval, and I said it had. Mr. Churchill's letter to the "Times" was written mainly in answer to criticisms in the same journal by Sir Harry Poland and Sir West Ridgeway. The last-named asked a number of questions, all of which were pertinent before the Home Secretary and some are so still. (1) Were the formalities required by the common law complied with on the occasion in question? (2) Were the military called out by competent authority to the assistance of the civil power? (3) Were the military accompanied by a magistrate and did he authorize them to fire? (4) Did the Home Secretary personally undertake these functions? and (5) if so was he legally justified in acting executively and usurping the functions of the executive officers? (6) Had he jurisdiction as a magistrate at the scene of action? Mr. Churchill's defence has, his friends say, knocked the charges against him into a cocked hat, but there is still a pretty widespread feeling that too much fuss was made by the police. People cannot get over the fact that there were only two anarchists, assuming they were anarchists and not mere foreign burglars of a particularly desperate type and in all about 1,500 police, a squad of soldiers, a maxim gun and two field-guns. The disproportion is too great allowing even for the fact that 1,400 police were engaged in keeping back the crowds. The name of the person who was responsible for the ordering out the artillery has not yet transpired. The fact, too, that it is by no means certain that "Peter the Painter" was one of the two desperadoes and that really there is some doubt whether either of them answered the published description of the men wanted for the shooting in Houndsditch adds fuel to the fire of criticism. Still one very good answer to the latter point is, Why did the men fight to the death if they were not the murderers?

MRS. GERSHON'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Gershon, the Russian woman in whose apartment the two men sought sanctuary the night before the tragedy, was given her conge on Saturday and she was the principal witness at the inquest on Monday. Her evidence was interesting, not only for the light it threw upon the subject of the enquiry, but also for the disclosure of the free and easy manners of Alien Society in the West End. She described herself as a dressmaker and said she had occupied the front room on the second floor of 100 Sidney Street for the past eighteen months. She was married eight years ago, and her husband, who was now in Russia, was a capmaker. They came to England 5 1-2 years ago, and her husband returned eighteen months ago to Yalta, in the Crimea. He wrote to her, sometimes once a week, sometimes once a fortnight. During this time the only male acquaintance who came to see her was a man named Josef. She did not know his surname. She had not seen Josef for five or six weeks until Sunday, January 1, when he came with a friend and remained at the house between 8 and 10 p. m. They also came on the following day, Monday, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. The men asked for a cup of tea, which she gave them, and then they talked until midnight, when she told them they could go home. Josef said "I won't go home" and when she insisted he replied. "No, it can't be done to-night." She told the men that she would speak very loud for any one to hear, and they replied, "You must not move." They made her take her skirt and shoes off and gave her a pillow. She then went into the next room, which was a stockroom belonging to Mrs. Fleischmann. She was afraid of them and felt that she must do as she was told. When she left the front room they stood there watching closely where she was going to see whether she was going downstairs. She went into the back room, in which there was a sofa, and shut the door. She did not go to sleep. Josef brought with him a small parcel wrapped up in brown paper and tied with string. After she went into the back room she did not hear any sound. She did not know where either of the men lived. While she was in the front room there was a general conversation between the three of them. Josef spoke Russian, and the other man Yiddish. She had known Josef for two years, having been introduced to him by her husband. The men showed her their fists and threatened her if she did not keep quiet. She had been in the back room for about an hour when Mrs. Fleischmann came upstairs and knocked at the front room door. The witness heard the knock and came out of the back room at once. Mrs. Fleischmann told her that her husband was taken bad, and asked her to go downstairs. Her shoes and skirts were locked up in the front room, so she went downstairs as she was. She went without making much noise, but Mrs. Fleischmann's boots made a noise, and for that reason she heard her coming upstairs. When she got downstairs she was taken next door, and subsequently to Bishopgate-street Police Station. The police evidence confirmed the new paper report that in the first instance on the fatal morning pebbles were thrown at the window of Mrs. Gershon's rooms. One witness, Superintendent Mulvaney, described the act as an invitation to the men to surrender. He also said the police felt they would not be justified in shooting first, and if at any time during the morning or the progress of the fire any one had been desirous of coming to the front door and had held their hands up in the usual way, that would have been accepted as a surrender.

ARMING THE POLICE.

The question of arming the police has now reached a decisive stage. The old "bull-dog" revolvers, issued so far back as 1883, will be called in and replaced by new automatic pistols. Armouries of these will thus be created all over London and when next it is suspected that "expropriators" of the type of Peter and his accomplices are at work, "Bobby" will at least be on equal terms as regards weapons, though still at the fatal disadvantage of having to allow his foe to shoot first, unless he surprises him. Mr. W. T. Stead has published an article giving details of a wonderful composition which he saw tested in France. A piece of this composition, which appeared "like nothing so much as caked grey powder," resisted the bullets of all army rifles at five yards and even shattered the bullet from an express rifle. Still more wonderful; suspended by a cord with a pile of motor-lamps, etc., immediately behind it, it scarcely shivered when struck by a shot at point-blank range. The old motor lamps, says Mr. Stead, did not jingle in the least whilst the bullet was shattered. As the striking force of the bullet would be about two tons, this is extremely remarkable. Mr. Stead suggests some such protective plate should be worn by police on dangerous duty, especially as sufficient to cover a man's front, would weigh only about 7lbs. Mr. Stead forgets the head, which is very vulnerable to a magazine pistol bullet. Still the composition may be worth investigating and the proprietor of the patent, Baron de Cateve, whose permanent address is Antwerp, was last heard of in India flying in aeroplane.

ANOTHER BULWARK.

Yesterday our eleventh Dreadnought was commissioned. The "Neptune" is the first British ship to fire ten 12in. guns on either broadside and moreover is the largest warship afloat in European waters. She is unique, also, in the disposition of her guns, that is, among her sister Dreadnoughts, for her beam turrets are en echelon, while her stern turrets are both on the centre-line, the guns of the one firing over the other. This is an arrangement which was not beloved of British naval architects of yore. What an immense advance in power has been made since the first Dreadnought was commissioned, is shewn by the fact that while she fired only six guns ahead astern and on either broadside her latest sister fires six ahead, eight astern, and, as stated above, ten on either beam, while the guns themselves are much more powerful. The "Neptune" took one week less than two years to complete, an excellent rate of speed. While on matters naval, it is interesting to note that Prince Louis of Battenburg will soon succeed to the command of the third and fourth divisions of the Home Fleet with headquarters, at Sheerness, and I hear it mentioned that he will succeed to the Mediterranean command, when Admiral Sir Edmund Poe hauls down his flag.

THE PROCESSIONAL ROUTE MARRED.

It will be a pity if the Admiralty Arch at Charing Cross is left in its present condition till the Coronation. The Arch is a fitting termination to such a fine processional route as the Mall, but from Trafalgar Square it is obscured by two or three buildings of Cockspur-street which allow only the narrowest of roadways into the square—and horror of horrors, the end building is propped up by huge baulks of timber! It gives one a worse impression than would the sight of a handsome woman wearing a ragged and dirty veil. The L. C. C. and the Westminster Council are prepared to meet two-thirds of the expense of making the exit into the square a presentable, one but the Office of Works has again refused to contribute the remainder and so there is a dead-lock. Failing the immediate completion of some arrangement, which at present seems unlikely, the Coronation Procession will follow the old route through the Horseguards.

COMMANDER SIMS' "INDISCRETION."

Commander Sims, of the United States Navy, has called down on himself a public reprimand from President Taft for his speech at the Guild Hall banquet during the visit of the American fleet to English and French waters. Speaking after dinner he assured the English nation that the last drop of American blood and the last dollar of American money would be spent in its defence if need be. Assuredly this was a speech which could not be greatly to the liking of one or two continental nations, nor the Germans and Hibernians across the Atlantic and Commander Sims will duly get a "wigging." This he will probably take with his tongue in his cheek, for the Commander is one of the ablest of the younger officers of the American navy and also of such an inventive turn of mind in mechanical matters that his "indiscretion" will probably in nowise interfere with his promotion. Here in England nobody takes any notice of the incident and what Washington thinks is shown by Mr. Smalley's successor:—"It is hoped here," he says, "that the President's action will serve as a balm to German susceptibilities which, to judge from the extracts from the German Press produced here, suffered somewhat on account both of the inability of the American fleet to visit any Teutonic part and of Commander Sims's speech." By the way there is a consensus of opinion that the appearance of the United States' five warships in British waters and the fraternisation of their crews with the Britishers at our ports and in the metropolis, has done more than anything else in the past twenty years to promote good feeling between ourselves and our friends across the broad Atlantic. There is nothing to equal personal intercourse as a cure for misunderstanding and misapprehension.

(Continued on page 6.)

CANADA AND UNITED STATES.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Publication of Details.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The details of the Reciprocity Agreement between the United States and Canada have been published. The total amount of duties remitted by the United States comes to 4,850,000 dollars, and by Canada, to 2,560,000 dollars.

No Interference with British Preference.

OTTAWA, JAN. 27.

In the Dominion House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, announcing the Agreement, assured the House that there would be no interference with British preference. On the contrary, Canada would be free to enhance British preference in a degree corresponding to the reduction of duties by the United States.

President Taft's Message to Congress.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

President Taft, in a message recommending Congress to affirm the Agreement, says:—"Broadening the sources of our food supply, and opening the timber resources of Canada to our needs, and so increasing our supply of raw materials, it will benefit all sections of the United States. The fact that both countries have to compete with low-priced labour elsewhere in the world, has made it difficult to extend reciprocity to many manufactured commodities, but we have succeeded in various important instances."

Press Opinions.

LATER.

The opinions on the America-Canadian reciprocity agreement are for the most part reserved. The Government organ, the *Ottawa Free Press*, however, considers it a grave step, threatening trade within the Empire, unless the Government is prepared immediately and materially to increase British preference.

The *Westminster Gazette* anticipates much trouble from various interests, especially in the United States before the Agreement is ratified. The journal concluded:—"It should be a warning to us to leave well alone in this free-trade country of ours."

DEPRECIATION OF CONSOLS.

Discussion in the City.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

A number of bank meetings were held this afternoon. The feature of the discussions was the depreciation of Consols, the speakers being mostly in favour of making them a more popular investment.

Lord St. Aldwyn did not believe that any Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the present circumstances, could create 3 per cent. consols, but favoured £5 bonds being issued at the post offices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

According to an "Indian Daily News" cable with a view to popularising consols, the Government is reported to be considering an issue of five and ten pound bonds.

KOREAN EX-MINISTER.

Found Hanged at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 27.

Prince Chin Pommye, the Korean ex-Minister here, was found hanged at his residence. He left a letter to the ex-Emperor of Korea and 2,500 roubles.

GERMAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Commercial Knowledge Essential.

BERLIN, JAN. 27.

At a Conference of Officials and Commercial representatives at the Foreign Office yesterday, it was decided that, in future, candidates for the Consular Service must have a practical knowledge of Commerce, Industry and Shipping.

LORDS AND VETO BILL.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Views.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham, said, it was unthinkable that the Lords would voluntarily pass the Veto Bill, and it would be unconstitutional for the Government to advise such a creation of Peers as could alone coerce the Lords into passing it.

AVIATION.

Biplane Carries Six Passengers.

DONZY, ARDENNES, JAN. 27.

The Aviator, Roger, has made a cross-country flight in a biplane with six passengers.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

In the replay of the cup-tie between Croydon Common and Grimsby Town, Grimsby won by eight goals to one.

LORD GLADSTONE'S REPRIEVE.

Strong Criticism.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 27.

In the absence of any explanations from South Africa the feeling against the reprieve of the native sentenced to death by the Umtali Court is growing and finding strong expression particularly in Unionist newspapers.

The *Globe* to-day in another leader says:—"The more we learn of Lord Gladstone's reprieve the less we like it." The journal dwells on the danger of having a sentimental ruler in a country like South Africa and demands the recall of Lord Gladstone.

MILITARY SERVICE FOR INDIANS.

Moslem League's Request.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The London Committee of the All-India Moslem League has addressed Lord Crewe on the subject of the limited opportunities for military service of Indians of good position owing to limitations in promotion open to Indian Officers, however meritorious they may be.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Proposed New Treaty.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The "New York Times" learns from a trustworthy source that America proposes to negotiate a new treaty with Japan, in which the clause excluding the Japanese will be eliminated.

PROPOSED INDO-EUROPEAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg, that the Cabinet has discussed the question of the Indo-European railway, and has recommended the creation of a special Commission provisionally to consider the undertaking.

MISS ZENA DARE'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

Miss Zena Dare was quietly married at a registry office, on Monday, to Lord Esher's second son. They had hoped to keep the matter secret till her engagements were concluded, when she will leave the stage.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Reported Discovery of Plan of Invasion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* cables that according to *Pall Mall Gazette* a plan, for a German invasion of France by the violation of neutrality by Belgium, has been found in the papers of King Leopold. Apropos this statement the *Liberte* announces that the next French manœuvres will take place near the Belgian Frontier.

HONOURS FOR LORD MINTO.

Freedom of London and Edinburgh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

According to an *Indian Daily News* cables it is proposed to confer the freedom of Edinburgh on Lord Minto on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the City of London on February 23.

The Lord Mayor will give a luncheon in honour of Lord Minto which Mr. Asquith, Lord Morley, Lord Crew, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Middleton, Lord Cromer and Lord Selbourne will attend.

VICEREGAL NEWS,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council this morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews this afternoon to the Hon'ble Messrs. Gokhale, S. Sinha and Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya at Government House.

Lady Hardinge visited the St. Vincent Home at Kidderpore.

RECENT BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA.

Gang of Alleged Docoits Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The Calcutta Police have arrested a gang of alleged dacoits who are said to be concerned in the recent burglaries in Calcutta. The gang is reported to number 20 and their headquarters appear to have been in a common "Doss House" in Sobha Ram Bysack's lane with branches all over Calcutta. Inspector Frizzoni, in the course of his labours, succeeded yesterday in making wholesale arrests in some parts of the town and recovering a good deal of property. Last evening, several of the men were trapped in their dens at Bhowanipore and taken to the lock-up. This was followed by numerous further arrests in Howrah, Chitpur and the suburbs, culminating a little before mid-night in the arrest of the ringleader of the gang. Inspector Frizzoni and his men on arrival at No. 7 Sobha Ram Bysack's Lane surrounded the premises so as to give the occupants no perceptible chance of escape. The officers then entered the courtyard and commenced to overhaul the numerous hovels situated in the yard with the result that they succeeded, after a great deal of trouble, in singling out the men who are alleged to be the ringleaders of the gang.

THE first Russian Aeronautical Congress will be held in St. Petersburg, during Easter week.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Celebration of the Kaiser's Birthday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 27.

The Crown Prince played polo yesterday afternoon and in the evening attended a large dinner party at Government House.

This morning, H. I, H. was present at the German Service in All Saints Cathedral in celebration of the Kaiser's birthday.

The service was conducted by the Rev. H. Lorbeer, of the German Mission, at Ghazipur.

The Prince leaves for Benares this evening after dinner. The Crown Prince reaped the advantage of his straight shooting at the animals about ten minutes later. This one required four shots to dispose of it finally.

The tigress measured 8 feet 8 inches, the male cub 7 feet 3 inches, and the female 7 feet 1 inch. The party had then to make its way as quickly as possible to the railway station in order to reach Allahabad before the dinner time.

The results of the week's shoot were thus, full grown tiger 1, tigress 2, cubs 2, leopards 2, bears 3, boar 1, besides other less important game.

THE MIRZAPUR SHOOT.

A correspondent gives the following further details of Crown Prince's shoot in Mirzapur jungles. The day after the Prince shot a big tiger, an expedition was made by motor some thirty miles off to the jungle, where a tigress with cubs was reported to have killed the day before. A general beat was organised but without success. The next day and the 23rd also proved blanks. The 25th was the last last day in camp. On the way to the jungle 14 miles from Ahraura, a sowar was met who gave the welcome news that a kill had taken place the night before. He was handsomely rewarded. Eventually the road came to an end and elephants were used for two miles, while for the last two miles the party walked to their machans. The beat began at about 1-30 and at five minutes to 2 a good tigress charged up to the machan of the Crown Prince at a gallop and was killed with one shot. Twenty-five minutes later a cub came up to the same machan, and was also despatched with one shot.

VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, accompanied by Sir John and Lady Hewett, attended the performance of the grand Oriental Pageant this afternoon at the Exhibition grounds. He witnessed several scenes and then went to see the performance by the Australian Backjumpers who also gave an interesting exhibition of bomerang throwing and spear throwing during the Pageant. On His Highness' return to the Pageant a tableau of the Empire was performed. It was a magnificent spectacle and was very much admired by the Crown Prince. At the end of the procession an elephant dragged a monoplane to show the latest progress in the Empire. The Pageant concluded with enthusiastic cheers for the King-Emperor, the British Empire, the German Empire and the Crown Prince. Mr. Sorabji, Master of the Pageant, was introduced to the Prince, so was Herr Wichmann, German Bandmaster of the Gurkha Regiment playing at the Exhibition. The Crown Prince appeared very much pleased with the entertainment and left for Benares after dinner, the departure being private.

BENARES, JAN. 27.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince who was to have come here this evening arrives to-morrow morning at 6 and will probably leave on Sunday midday.

BENARES HINDU COLLEGE.

Unsound Financial Position.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JAN. 27.

The finances of the Benares Central Hindu College are causing anxiety to the Managing Committee. For the last three years, current receipts have been less than current expenditure and the deficit is being met from the capital account. The minus balances amount now to about twenty-eight thousand rupees. The monthly expenses of the college roughly total up to about Rs. 8,000, and the current income is about Rs. 6,000, so that about two thousand rupees per month have to be spent from the capital account which amounts to about five lakhs only.

It is proposed to raise the fees from next year, but this will not cover more than about four hundred rupees of the deficit.

MAHINDRA COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Maharajah of Patiala on Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE JAN. 27.

Speaking at the prize distribution of the Mahindra College of Patiala, the Maharajah of Patiala said that though in education it was quality rather than quantity that was to be sought for, still education was dear to his heart, and he would endeavour to spread it among all the classes of his subjects. His Highness complimented the boys on their discipline and proficiency in study and games, and congratulated Mr. Candler, the Principal, on the efficiency of the College.

MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JAN. 26.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Benares was held in the Victoria Park Ground this afternoon at 4-15 p. m., to meet and present a congratulatory address to His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Benares. The Maharaja replied to the address in suitable terms. All the gentry, European and Indian, were present.

The plague is making its appearance in certain quarters in Benares.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany arrives to-morrow.

SOLDIER DROWNED AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 27.

Private Thompson of the York and Lancaster Regiment jumped overside of s. s. "Kilbride," which was berthed at the wharf at Kiamari, yesterday morning, and fell between the ship and the wharf into the harbour. Immediate steps were taken for his rescue but without avail. It is alleged that the deceased together with another comrade had been drinking with some sailors of the "Kilbride" and finished up with a drunken orgie on board. It is supposed that the deceased with the intention of getting out of the way jumped over the side, thinking he would alight on the wharf which however he missed, the steamer being few feet out and standing rather high out of water about 15 feet. The body has not yet been recovered and a Coroner's inqest will be held on its recovery.

A POINT OF HINDU LAW.

Madras Full Bench Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, JAN. 27.

Before the Chief Justice, Justices Benson, Munro and Sankaran Nair, this morning, a second appeal involving an important question of Hindu Law was posted for judgment. The Chief Justice, Justice Benson and Justice Sankaran Nair came to Court to deliver the judgment. The Advocate-General pointed out that as the Full Bench originally constituted and before which the case had been argued had on it also Mr. Justice Krishnaswamy Iyer, there were doubts as to the judgment proposed to be delivered, being a valid judgment of that Bench, as Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer had, in the meanwhile, resigned. The Chief Justice whereupon resolved to remove any possibility of validity of judgment being questioned and reconstituted the new Full Bench with the same four Judges, who had sat and heard the case with Justice Krishnaswamy Iyer. Mr. Munro was at once sent for and a Full Bench re-constituted as above. The Chief Justice then asked the Advocate-General and Mr. T. Ethirajulu Moodelliar who appeared for the parties if they wished to add anything to what they had already argued before the Original Full Bench. They said they had nothing to add and their Lordships then proceeded to deliver judgments which they had already written.

The question involved in the case was originally raised in the second appeal argued before Justice Benson and Justice Krishnaswamy Iyer. It was this: when an undivided member of a Joint Hindu family alienates property, whether the alienee gets his share as on the date of alienation, or on the date of the suit. Those two Judges disagreed with the Full Bench decision which held that the share was at the time of the suit. The Chief Justice, thereupon, posted the case before a Full Bench of five Judges and the question was argued and posted for judgment to-day. In the circumstances abovementioned separate but concurring judgments were delivered, all the Judges holding that the alienee was entitled to the alienation in this. Their Lordships overruled the decision in 14 Madras and followed 25 Madras. The Chief Justice also added that Mr. Justice Krishnaswamy Iyer had written his judgment which he had intend to deliver on the question raised and that he had come to the same conclusion as the other Judges. As the present Full Bench consisted only of four Judges, His Lordship did not propose to read Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer's judgment, but directed that it would be appended to their judgments by way of a note in the Law Reports.

MINING AND GEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Annual General Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The members of the Mining and the Geological Institute of India, held their annual general meeting in the rooms of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, this morning. Mr. Heslop took the chair and opened the proceedings at 11 o'clock. The Honorary Secretary then read the report of the Council, and the list of members. The Honorary Treasurer read the accounts for 1910. The report and the accounts were then put to the meeting by the Chair and seconded by Mr. N. Choudhuri. They were unanimously passed. On opening the prize Committee's award it was found that Major F. Cunningham Hughes, F. C. S., A. I. M. M. had been awarded first.

The Chairman then called on the Honorary Secretary to report the result of the voting for the Council for 1911. The following were elected:—President, R. P. Ashton; Vice Presidents, G. F. Adams, and H. H. Hayden; Honorary Treasurer, Dr. M. W. Travers. Members of Council—R. Mitchell, A. S. Thomson, R. G. M. Bathgate, W. McFarlane, H. D. Coggan, Thos. Adamson, R. J. Browne, P. Bosworth Smith, L. L. Fermor, Major F. C. Hughes, A. Mackay, Geo Miller, E. H. Robertson, R. R. Simpson and J. J. Turnbull; Hony Secretary Mr. H. A. Pringle.

A WRONG CONVICTION.

Recipient Released and Compensated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 27.

One Abdul Sheik was convicted of dacoity and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Bankura. It afterwards transpired that the man had been wrongly convicted. The man has now been released and compensation has been granted to him.

In the course of the letter, the Judicial Secretary to the Local Government writes to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division:—"In view of the fact that the man was wrongly convicted and detained in jail, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is of the opinion that he should be granted compensation, and I am accordingly to communicate a sanction to the payment to him of Rs. 100. I am to request that you will be so good as to direct the Magistrate of Bankura to pay Rs. 100 to the released prisoner, either himself personally, or to cause it to be paid by a gazetted officer of that district."

ALLEGED CHEATING AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

The Cantonment Magistrate at Rangoon has concluded the hearing of a charge against I.R.C. Harper, a European, of cheating the B. I. S. N. Co., in the respect of the sums of Rs. 75, Rs. 20, Rs. 104, and Rs. 4, the first being a passage from Calcutta to Rangoon by the "Dilwara," and the other two for board and lodging on the "Bangala" and "Bharata." Two previous convictions from the Allahabad Court for two months' rigorous imprisonment on similar charges were produced by the Crown. The accused will be committed for trial to the Chief Court Sessions on Wednesday.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

Close upon seventy witnesses have been examined so far at the Sessions in the Chief Court before Mr. Justice Robinson and a special jury in the case against Messrs. Clark, Birch and Gupta. The prosecution will close next week. The evidence this week of some thirty witnesses was corroborative of the previous witnesses as to the absence of the alluded anthrax in June 1906 amongst the Kheddah elephants, that there were few deaths in the different camps through which various Mahoute and Jamadars had journeyed, but they were due to natural causes and overwork and that none of the dead bodies were either burned or buried.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES ACT.

Proposed Revision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The Government of Bengal invited the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to consider the question of the revision of the Official Trustees Act which has been raised by the Government of India. An amending Bill has not yet been drafted, but the Administrator-General and the Official Trustee of Bombay has been put on special duty to examine the existing Act and to make proposals pending the preparation of a Bill. Local Governments have been invited to furnish their views on the following matters:—

(1) The question of transferring to the Government powers of control at present given to the Chief Justice; (2) the question of providing in the Act for the appointment of Official Trustees by will and prohibiting his appointment as Executor or Administrator; (3) the question of revising the rates of commission for an Official Trustee paid by salary.

The Committee of the Chamber have submitted the papers to the members of the Chamber and they have also consulted their legal advisers on the foregoing pointe.

GENERAL WOLFE-MURRAY.

Visit to Travancore

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JAN. 27.

There is a distinguished guest here in the person of General Wolfe-Murray, Commanding Secunderabad Division. His tour programme is as follows:—

Bolghatty in Cochin State January 29, leave Bolghatty on 30th and arrive at Quilon on 31st; arriving the same day at Trivandrum. 1st February His Highness the Maharaja gives a dinner in the Hill Palace. The party includes Major Denniston, A.-D.-C. and Mrs. Denniston. General Wolfe-Murray will be staying with Major Faunce, Commandant, Nair Brigade, while Major and Mrs. Denniston will be the guests of the Resident. The party leaves this place on the 2ad proximo.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Director of the Indian Institute of Science has been given the private entree at Government House.

Lt.-Col. Meville, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Simla, East, has been granted leave for one month and fifteen days. Major Duer officiates in addition to his own duties.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gordon officiates as Deputy Auditor, General Reserve Department.

It is notified that so long the number of appointments in the list of Accountants-Generals of the Indian Finance Department to fill which members of the Indian Civil Service, should ordinarily be recruited, is nine, five appointments to which Officers of the general list of that Department not belonging to the Indian Civil Service, can properly be appointed, subject to the Rules, for the time being, in force, under 33 Vic. Chap. 3, Section 6 and in the case of others to the Provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of 24 and 25 Vic. Chap. 54.

In connection with the reorganisation of the Audit Department, the introduction of a new system of Accounts for the Survy Department is under discussion.

Among the officers of the Survey Department, who are likely to take leave this year, are Lieut.-Col. Gordon, for two years from next September, and Major Burn, 15 months from November. Majors Mears and Turner will also poceed on leave and Major Pirrie takes six months' extension. Capts. Wood Cowie, Guntur and Lieut. Field Hamilton, Oakes and Thompson will proceed an leave.

Major Crosthwait will be posted to the charge of the Simla Drawing Office.

Owing to paucity of officers for the next Chatham Class it is unlikely that a class will be formed for 1911.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mayes, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been placed in charge of the current duties of the office of Conservotor of Forests, Punjab, vice Mr. Fisher on short leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. Robison, I. M. S., has been appointed Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana.

Lt. Wilson, of the Political Service, goes to the Persian Gulf.

Capt. Haworth is posted as Consul for Arbistan.

The Political Officer in Sikkim is empowered to exercise the powers of a Political Agent for the purpose of the Indian Extradition Act for Bhutan.

Capt. Todd, 39th Central India Horse, has been appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry.

The provisions of the Indian Census Act, 1910, are applied to Baroda.

The official programme of the Crown Prince's arrival in Calcutta on 3rd February at 4-30 p.m. is notified in the current Gazette.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Colonels Jessop, Assam Valley Light Horse; Stanyon, Nagpur Volunteers; Norton-Knight, Madras Artillery Volunteers, Brown, U.P. Horse; Burt; N. W. Railway Volunteers, and Cuffe, Upper Burma Volunteers, are appointed Honorary A.D.C's to the Viceroy.

Captain Loch, Army Remount Department, has been promoted Major.

Major Thomson, I. M. S., of Bengal, retires from the service.

Major A. P. Trevor, S. B. Patterson, A. D. Macpherson and R. E. Hamilton of the Political Service, are transferred to the Supernumerary List.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. G. Hull has been promoted Engineer.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 26.

A passenger boat, whilst taking eleven passengers out to a native craft in the harbour last evening, suddenly heeled over owing to a stiff breeze and filling with water sank with ten passengers, among whom were two women who were happily rescued. No lives are lost, but property valued at Rs. 1,000 was lost.

UPPER SWAT CONQUERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN 27.

Trustworthy news from the Frontier shows that the Nawab of Dir has succeeded in fully imposing his authority on the tribesmen of Upper Swat. He has conquered the whole of Upper Swat, where he is building forts to make his position secure. Fighting has ceased and the tribesmen are returning to their vilages.

THE Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies have been elected honorary members of the British Empire Club.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Treatment of the Mahars.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

THE adjourned sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday, in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presiding.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. D. Garud moved the following resolution: "That His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take such measures as may be necessary to secure to Mahars and other so-called Depressed Classes equal opportunities with His Majesty's other subjects in the matter of education in public and aided schools and appointments in the public service." The Hon'ble Mr. Garud said that he moved the resolution with a view to secure fair treatment to the Depressed Classes. In theory, members of these classes were admitted to schools and public offices, but in practice that was not the case. As regarded the appointments of these classes to the public service, there was also no objection in theory, but as a mattar of fact there was a tendency to keep them out from services for which they were quite fit. One objection that could be urged against this resolution was that there were certain classes of the Hindu community who had a religious objection to touch the Depressed Classes. He submitted that in the Central Division, so far as all other castes, except, perhaps, the Brahmins were concerned, there was no objection to touch the Mahars. They were freely admitted to work in factories and as agricultural labourers. Even in the case of the most orthodox, among all other castes except the Brahmins, the purificatory process after the touch was very simple. They could get the purification by sprinkling a few drops of water on themselves. It would thus be seen that none of the Hindus, except, perhaps, the Brahmins had objection to touch the Depressed classes, and he, therefore, submitted that equal opportunities of receiving education in public and aided schools, and getting Government appointments should be extended to Mahars and others.

THE HINDUS TO BLAME.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rodda remarked that the Hindus themselves were to blame for the present state of affairs. It was no fault of Government, since it could not force the Brahmins and others to touch the Depressed Classes, and could not lay down any hard and fast rules in the matter. It was for the Brahmins themselves to extend to the Depressed Classes greater latitude and freedom than they allowed them at present. It had to be remembered in connection with the objection against the Depressed Classes that not all of them were excluded but that some of them such as the Talwaris were admitted into the households of the upper Hindu classes. It was only the Dheds, Mangs and others that the higher classes of the Hindus objected to touch. As to the admission of the Depressed Classes to schools and public services it was the fixed policy of Government to allow admission to them, but in practice it was sometimes found difficult to do so. In the case of schools which were located in Hindu temples, Mahar boys could not be admitted there; but even there arrangements were generally made by Deputy Educational Inspectors, outside the temples for giving instructions to these boys. And he thought Government could do nothing more than this in the matter. With regard to the appointment of the Depressed Classes to public offices he fully sympathised with the hon'ble mover of the resolution. He requested Government to rule that a certain small number of Mahars be appointed as peons in the districts. As to separate schools for Mahars he would urge the Director of Public Instruction to appoint competent men in charge of these schools.

DEPRESSING THE UNDEPRESSED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas thought the resolution moved by the hon'ble member was somewhat obscure. He was not aware of any code by which the Mahars were excluded from schools or the public service. And if these were open to the Mahars where was the utility of the resolution? He thought the remedy lay in the hands of the people themselves. He would, however, like them to guard against one danger, namely that the forcing of boys of the Depressed Classes upon those of other classes might create a kind of depression upon the undepressed classes and might drive away the higher-class boys and in that way harm the cause of education.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said it was a fact that education to some extent at least had been given to the Mahars. He would ask the hon'ble mover of the resolution if he had employed any Mahars as domestic servants and if he had ever dined with them. If Mr. Garud had not done this he (the hon'ble mover) should have set an example to his countrymen in this matter. He should remember that charity must begin at home. As regarded the admission of Mahar boys into schools, they must see whether there was any danger as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Vishandas of the higher class boys leaving these schools if Mahars were allowed admission into them. These things should be left alone. Time would do its work and with the extention of education among the masses a better understanding would prevail among them on this question.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal observed that Government had done all that should be done in this matter. Appointments to public service were open to the Depressed Classes. But the fact of the matter was that enough competent men from these classes were not coming forward, Mahar boys had been admitted to many schools in talukas. As regarded schools located in temples there might arise a difficulty. Government had not issued any prohibition against the employment of these men in public service. He repeated the number of these men in the public service was small, because so few of them were competent and came forward to ask for appointments.

The Hon'ble Moulvi Ruffiuddin Ahmed was glad the Hon'ble Mr. Garud had brought forward the resolution. A few days ago at Bijapur, a very interesting incident had occurred. They wanted a teacher there for a Mahar school, but no Hindu would come forward to take up the post. There were no primary schools more open to the Mahars than Urdu Schools. He would vote in favour of the resolution.

The Hon'ble Sir Desai, of Vantmuri, said Government had done all it could do in the matter and had been very liberal. The people on their part must be more liberal than they were at present.

The Hon'ble Sardar Davar Modi thought it was a very difficult matter to interfere in the customs of the people by direct legislation. They must leave the question to time. Twenty or thirty years ago, a resolution like this would have been an utter impossibility, but the fact that it had been moved that day showed the change that had been coming on. He did not see why students of the best born classes should be driven away from schools by saying that Mahar boys would be forced upon them. They should not force the hands of Government in this respect and they had better leave the question to the wise discretion of their rulers. Everybody was ready to admit the rights of the Depressed Classes, but they had been in abeyance for a number of centuries. They must allow time to do its own work.

A TEACHING DIFFICULTY.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp pointed out that as hon'ble members had admitted, Government had repeatedly declared that they made no distinction between Mahars and other people, and the public schools and services were open to them. The disabilities of the Mahars arose from prejudices which had grown up during thousands of years. Such prejudices could not very rapidly be removed by any sort of agency and certainly not by the orders of Government. The only suggestion he had heard was that trained teachers be employed in low caste schools. He (the speaker) very much doubted if it would be possible to induce these people to go to such schools. His experience was similar to that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ruffiuddin Ahmad that only low caste men and Mahomedans were willing to teach in these schools and neither class was at present very fertile in producing teachers. Still he would make a note of the suggestion and would see if it were possible to improve the staffing of these schools. The only other suggestion was that a certain number of these people should be employed in the offices of Mamlatdars, and no doubt officers representing the Revenue Department would note it. He himself once proposed to employ a Mahar peon in his office, but he was told that it was quite impossible; that all the clerks and all the other people in the office would not stay. It was possible, Mr. Sharp suggested, that if he had sternly imported the Mahar and forced him upon the office, the staff might have put up with him, but it was in the early days of his present appointment, and he confessed he did not care to run the risk of seeing all his experienced men leave the office and find himself left with an unknown Mahar peon to go on with (laughter). As to the treatment of Mahar boys in schools, to which they were admitted, it very largely depended on the situation of the school—whether it was on a sacred spot or no—and also on the master. He did not think it right to be very hard on the master in such schools. If he were lenient to Mahars, he ran the risk of having children withdrawn from the school or of having petitions sent in against him. He found himself in a very awkward position and he (Mr. Sharp) did not think the master could be expected to go far beyond the sentiments of his neighbours. Government could not do much except express sentiments of equality and leave them to be applied as far as possible, in accordance with circumstances and general expediency.

GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

H. E. the Governor: I think that this short discussion will not be altogether unfertile and I think it is a good thing that hon'ble members should express their sympathy with the large number of the Depressed Classes numbering sixty millions throughout India, who so far have not secured their birthright as men. When I consider the terms of the resolution I think it is impossible for Government to accept it, because it falls on us to make such steps as are necessary and we none of us are aware what steps we can take. Only two practical suggestions have been made one of which has been noted by the Director of Public Instruction, and which I am sure he will act upon if it is possible, and the other is that we should ear-mark appointments for Mahars. We are perfectly willing to take them in if they are qualified, but I do not like the idea of ear-marking a number of posts for particular people. It is always best in making appointments of that kind to pick the fittest men you can get. Government has not the slightest objection to taking a Mahar man when he is the best man, but you must remember that there are times when it is necessary to consider as Mr. Sharpe pointed out whether if you take that man all the other men on whom you depend will not leave you. The fact is that the Government cannot force the pace in regard to social matters. We must leave them to the growing feeling among the Indian people themselves, and if politics remain in abeyance for a time it is possible and I hope probable that social reforms will force themselves to the front. That we must leave to the people of India and therefore I cordially agree with Sirdar Coopooswamy Moodliar that time alone will remove the evils which we all deplore and I do feel that if a real feeling of nationalism spreads throughout India, as I hope it will, the time will come when the Mahars in common with all other classes will be treated as brothers. I now put the resolution to the meeting.

The resolution was defeated.

WATER-RATE IN GUJARAT.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh moved the following resolution: "That His Excellency in Council may be pleased to remit the "Himayat" (i.e. water-rate) in respect of lands which are charged rates for the supply of water from certain tanks, springs or other sources of water-supply, but which have since ceased to receive such supply."

Mr. Parekh said that although these were called tanks the larger number of them were mere pools or holes or depressions of small area and very little depth. The supply of water from them was very small and uncertain. In most cases it was not feasible for Government to attend to their repairs. The tanks easily got filled in and the agriculturists ceased to get any benefit from them. It was therefore hard on the agriculturists, that they should be required to pay for these tanks, even when they derived no benefit from them. There had been constant complaints on the part of the occupants that the tanks had not been kept by Government in such repair as to enable the water-supply to continue, and they asked that if this was not possible the water-rate should be remitted. He submitted it was really very hard on the agriculturists to make them pay for an advantage which did not exist. The attitude of Government in this respect might be sympathetic. He prayed that the matter might be taken in hand at once and disposed of.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt said that the policy advocated in the resolution was one which had been in force for several years. Orders had been given that in all cases, where supplies of water had permanently or temporarily failed that appropriate remissions of the water-rate be made; at the same time the whole question was being thoroughly investigated with a view to some tanks being repaired and others which were found to be useless being abandoned. This was a lengthy and delicate matter, but was being pushed forward with all possible speed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb remarked that Government could not accept the resolution as it was asking them to do something which they were already doing. If it was only intended as an urgent reminder, to spur Government on, it was all right in that sense, as the Council was quite entitled to ask Government to push forward in any course which is had adopted for itself.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

The only remaining matter on the agenda was Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola's motion in regard to the recent Mohurrum riots.

H. E. the Governor: With regard to the seventh resolution, I think the hon. proposer and all the hon. members of this Council will agree with what I said yesterday, that this is not a fitting time to discuss the question, which this resolution raises. I suggest to the hon. member that it would be well if he should postpone the resolution. I can assure him that Government perfectly sympathise with the object he has in view which is to "try to provide a satisfactory solution of the problem by which all risk of the disturbance of peace and order may be eliminated and a peaceful celebration of the holiday may be ensured." That is our earnest desire and the earnest desire of this Council. I further assure the hon. member that if in the weeks to come he will consider the question and then come and see me with any suggestion of a practical character which may occur to him, it shall receive the fullest consideration.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola: I heartily accept the suggestion which your Excellency has made and ask the Council to postpone consideration of this subject until our next meeting in March. The Mahomedan community has the fullest confidence in your Excellency and earnestly trusts that full justice will be done them.

The Council then adjourned.

RAILWAY RISK NOTES.

Proposed Revision of Forms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 27.

In reply to a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, regarding the revision of Indian Railways risk note forms, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce have approved of the suggestion made by the former Chamber that as the question is a matter which affects the trade of India it would be well that it should be discussed by all the Chambers of Commerce, so that, if possible, a definite suggestion, supported by all interests may be submitted to the Railway Board. In the meantime the Committee submit for the Bombay Chamber's consideration a proposed amendment in the present risk note form in which the onus is made to lie with the Railway Companies to prevent thefts.

ALLEGED TORTURE BY HON. MAGISTRATE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 27

In the case under Section 330, Penal Code at Bhakkar in which a Honorary Magistrate and four others are being tried for alleged torturing four undertrial prisoners, Dr. Owen was cited as a witness by the defence to give evidence on certain points connected with the methods of torture and cross-examined by the Crown Pleader. The proceedings closed after the hearing of arguments on the 24th instant. Judgment was reserved.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

ARGENTINA.

THIRTEEN criminals, including the Anarchists Planas Virella and Solano Regis, the authors of the attacks on Senor Quintana and Senor Figueroa Alcorta, a former Presidents of the Argentine Republic, escaped on Sunday, from prison by boring a tunnel under the wall. Several sentinels, who were implicated in the escape, have been arrested.

AUSTRALIA.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Commonwealth proposes an additional subject for discussion at the coming Imperial Conference, the co-operation of the naval and military forces of the United Kingdom and the Dominions, and also the "status" of the Dominions.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

The Austrian Premier, Baron von Bienerth, has reconstructed his Cabinet. Dr. Robert Meyer is Finance Minister; Herr Marek, a Czech official, is Minister of Public Works; the Polish leader, Dr. Glombinski, is Minister of Railways; a German official, Count Karl Wickenburg, is Minister of the Interior; Baron von Wildmann, another German, is Minister of Agriculture, while M. de Zaleski is representative of the Polish interests in the Cabinet.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

According to a forecast in the "Neue Freie Presse" the Naval Estimates for 1911, will be £5,200,000, or nearly double the normal.

BELGIUM.

STRIKE OF MINERS.

The strike of coalminers is now almost complete over the area round Liege, there being 22,000 strikers. The men in the other districts are organizing help, but have not struck work.

BOLIVIA.

Decrees have been signed re-establishing diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Argentina.

CANADA.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Canadian Pacific railway Company held in Montreal on Monday, it was decided that, in view of the position of the land account and of the other extraneous assets of the company, the distribution from these sources beginning with the paying of the next quarterly dividend, will be at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum instead of 1 per cent. as heretofore.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

It is announced that on the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway the Government will control by means of a commission, the rates not only of the railway, but of the steamship companies connecting with it, and handling the thorough traffic to and from the Prairie Provinces. The Government, moreover, is contemplating the provision of the necessary elevator and terminal facilities at Liverpool, or some other English port, for the grain shipped by the Hudson Bay route.

CEYLON.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

An official report on the proposed Excise system for Ceylon, recommends the separation of arrack and toddy, the abolition of the small out-stills and of the present renting system the division of the island into contract supply areas, the concentration of large stills on modern lines, and the immediate erection of a Government distillery. It is suggested that the duty on imported spirits should be raised.

CHINA.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The leader of the 2,000 students who on December 20, made a demonstration in Tientsin in favour of the immediate summoning of a Parliament has been banished for life to the frontier province of Sinkiang. At the daily sittings of the Assembly, which has now adjourned, no further hostility towards the Government was exhibited.

FINANCE.

The negotiations for an international loan have been resumed. The demand for the appointment of a financial adviser to the Chinese Government and of the supervision of the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan has been abandoned, and a settlement is, therefore, expected shortly. Strong objections have been raised to the preliminary agreement relating to the further instalment of the Peking-Hankau loan as entailing at issue outside the regular foreign loan channels and lacking Imperial sanction. The Chinese now propose modifications, however, which will possibly be acceptable. A Chinese American bank scheme capable of carrying out the reform of the currency is suggested.

FRANCE.

THE KING AND FRANCE.

The "Matin" states that on New Year's Day, King George sent the following telegram to President Fallieres: "On the occasion of the new year, I take pleasure in expressing to you M. le President, my wishes for your happiness and in repeating to you the expression of the friendship which unites our two countries."

THE CHAMBER.

M. Henri Brisson has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 270 votes to 197 for his rival, M. Paul Deschanel. The new Parliamentary session began on Tuesday.

RAILWAY REFORM.

Various reforms are being officially proposed to abolish the continual delays that are occurring both in passenger and goods traffic on the Western State Railway. The main cause of delay are the limited number of track and the inadequacy of the rolling stock. It is suggested that the suburban services be electrified, that main stations be enlarged, and that other changes be made. The total cost if the suggestions are carried out will be at least £20,000,000.

THE SEINE AGAIN NAVIGABLE.

After an interval of nearly two months, during which navigation of the Seine has been suspended, the river has fallen to a normal level, so that traffic with London was resumed on Sunday, and the river steamers are again plying.

THE CHURCH AND THE PRESS.

The Archbishop of Lyons has placed a number of newspapers on the Index on the ground that they attack the Roman Catholic Church and its ministers. The conductors of several of the journals threaten the Archbishop with an action for damages in the Civil Courts.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

A new session of the Prussian Diet was opened on Tuesday. The new Finance Minister, Dr. Lentze, has issued the estimates for the financial year 1911. They make revenue and expenditure balance with a total of £204,265,727, or £7,679,170, more than a year ago. The new amounts to be covered by borrowing seems, however, to be only £1,450,000.

THE ESPIONAGE LAW.

An amendment of the espionage law is contemplated. The amendment of the law will remove its present absurdities of drafting by which the Court is enabled to take mitigating circumstances into consideration in the case of conviction for espionage or attempted espionage, but not in the case of conviction for the minor offence of obtaining information "with intention" to communicate it to some other party. As the law stands the major offence can be punished with ordinary imprisonment or fortress detention, while the minor offence must be punished by penal servitude.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN PRUSSIA.

The Emperor William Society for the Promotion of Scientific Research was formally constituted on Wednesday, in Berlin. The original members of the society are for the most part bankers and great industrialists. Membership entails an entrance fee of £1,000 an annual subscription of £50. The foundation capital amounts to 11,000,000 marks (£550,000).

LIBERIA.

THE LIBERIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Liberian Mission in London has been authorized by his Government to sign the treaty with France of 1907, as interpreted by the Mixed Frontier Commission. The way, therefore, is now clear for the ratification of the long negotiations, the French Government having insisted on the signature of the boundary treaty before entering into the American project for placing the public upon a new financial basis. Mr. Fraser, head of the recent American Commission to Liberia and now Special Financial Agent in the United States and Europe for Liberia, is paying a visit to Monrovia with the object of hastening the passage of the legislation necessary for sanctioning the loan. No difficulty is expected in this regard, since the Republic is known to be anxious to make the new start for which an opportunity is now offered her by the Powers.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The newspapers of every shade of political opinion in Newfoundland approve the action of the Government in refusing American vessels permission to purchase herring cargoes at Placentia Bay. One of the organs of Sir Robert Bond, the ex-Prime Minister, describes the request of the Americans as "an exhibition of consummate cheek," and the others express themselves in similar terms, while the newspapers which represent the opinion of Sir Edward Morrie, the present Prime Minister, lay emphasis on the fact that the policy of the Government is that there are to be concessions to the Americans only when the latter are prepared to make reciprocal concessions.

NICARAGUA.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and Nicaragua have been resumed, and Mr. Elliott Northcote has been appointed U.S. Minister.

PERU.

The rebels in the south have dispersed. The Government considers that order has been re-established throughout the republic.

PORTUGAL.

DOM MIGUEL.

Dom Miguel of Braganza in a statement made to the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna declared that after the assassination of King Carlos, he wrote to King Manoel offering to recognize him immediately as King Dom Miguel's house was recognized as next in the order of succession after his. Nothing definite came of this. Since the proclamation the situation had changed. In Portugal, Dom Miguel added, the view now prevailed that a return of King Manoel was not to be thought of. He (Dom Miguel) must accommodate his attitude to this circumstance. No one believed in the duration of the present state of things, but if the country should wish to go back to the Monarchical system it would be obliged to fall back on the old Miguelist dynasty. Should the country call him he would accept the call, but should the country prefer to remain under its present rulers he would not force himself upon it. He had no intention of taking any extraordinary action, but he would attentively watch events in friendly intercourse with his old supporters.

Progress and as much personal freedom as possible, Dom Miguel added, would be his watchword. He personally believes that things in Portugal would become so bad that the country would soon yearn for any change likely to bring about an improvement.

RUSSIA.

THE FINNISH ELECTIONS.

The elections are over in many districts. Up to now the Social Democrats have received 315,432 votes, the Old Finns 172,846, the Young Finns 114,532, the Swedes 106,289, the Agrarians 61,614, and the Christian Labour Party 14,545. A greater number of electors are polling on this occasion than last year.

THE RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS.

January 7 was observed as the Russian Christmas. During the holidays there were reported in St. Petersburg 27 suicides or attempted suicides; 3,000 arrests were made for drunkenness 15 per cent. of the offenders being women; and over 30 deaths from alcoholic poisoning were registered at the municipal hospitals.

STRAINED RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

The "Retch" announces that the Ministry of the Interior has despatched a circular addressed to all the Roman Catholic Bishops in Russia, informing them that Papal orders not passing through Government channels are "not obligatory upon Russian subjects." The Ministry points out that recently various acts and Encyclical letters, including the "Motu Proprio," were not communicated to the Russian representative at the Vatican.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE CATHCART RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The deaths in the railway accident which occurred at Gaikas Loop, near Cathcart, in the Cape Province, which were officially announced at 22 on Saturday, are now given as 18.

A TRIBUTE TO PRINCESS JULIANA.

On the birthday of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, the Hollanders of Cape Town planted orange pips, and on Tuesday, the young plants were taken to the Municipal Gardens, where they were planted in the presence of a representative gathering of Hollander and Afrikander citizens.

NATAL AND THE INDIANS.

The Natal Sugar Association is requesting the Government to take steps to induce the Government of India, to refer the cessation of the immigration of indentured workers.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

More reassuring intelligence has arrived from Onitsha (Southern Nigeria), Reuter's Agency learns that the reinforcements sent to the assistance of the small column which was escorting the British Commissioner, Mr. Dyer, through the country of the Awo cannibal tribes, joined it on December 15, and one of the towns sent in a messenger desiring peace. Others, on the contrary, were sending threatening messages.

TURKEY.

FRONTIER FIGHTING.

In a frontier collision between Turks and Montenegrins, two Turkish soldiers were killed and five wounded. There has also been sharp skirmishing between Turkish troops and Bulgarian "Komitadjis" near Djuma-i-Bala. Fighting is also reported on the Hedjaz Railway, between the troops and an Arab force composed of tribesmen and rebels from Moab.

UNITED STATES.

TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

The new tax assessments increase the city's realty valuations to dols. 897,000,000 (£179,400,000), thus raising its borrowing capacity by dols. 89,000,000. As dols' 60,000,000 must be borrowed soon for ordinary purposes the possibility of the rapid construction of subways with public funds is not greatly improved.

BANK DIFFICULTIES.

"Representatives of strong financial interests, including Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co., met on Monday, to prevent the closing of the Madison Trust Company, the Twelfth Ward Bank, and the Nineteenth Ward Bank, which with their branches aggregate nine banks throughout New York City. It was stated after the meeting that ample capital had been provided to meet all the emergencies to which these institutions, which were formerly closely affiliated with the Carnegie Trust Company, might be subjected. The Madison Trust Company will be merged with the Equitable Trust Company, while Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. will provide financial assistance to the Twelfth Ward and Nineteenth Ward Banks.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION ROBES.

Her Majesty the Queen has honoured Messrs. Reville and Rossiter, Ltd., with the Royal Command to carry out Her Majesty's gowns for the Opening of Parliament, the Coronation, and the various Courts, to be held during the coming year. The Queen has further ordered that only British made material shall be used in their construction, and in obedience to this command the above firm have commissioned Mr. Warner, of Braintree, Essex, and other English Makers, to manufacture the silks, satins, velvets, and brocades, required for the same. The Command with regard to the British manufacture of the fabrics extends to the various details of the gowns and includes all embroideries used in their adornment. These will likewise be carried out exclusively by British workers in England. Her Majesty has invariably shewn a practical interest in the manufactures of her country, and endeavoured to further them in every way, and her gracious action on this occasion should be the means of inaugurating a period of trade prosperity such as has never been enjoyed before. At the Coronation of the late King it was noticed that there was a considerable variation in the colour of the Peeresses' robes, and it is interesting to learn that Messrs. Reville & Rossiter, Ltd., have made arrangements to obtain from Mr. Warner the correct shade of crimson velvet for the robes in question. Specimens of this and of all other British fabrics may be seen in their showrooms at 15 and 16, Hanover square, by those ladies who wish to take advantage of it.

THE SIDNEY-STREET INQUEST.

Mr. Churchill and the Fire.

THE inquest on the bodies recovered from the fire in Martin's-buildings on Tuesday, was opened last Friday, by the Coroner, Mr. Wynne Baxter, at the mortuary, Stepney. Mr. Bodkin attended on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and his opening statement was reported in our later editions of last week.

INFERIOR POLICE FIREARMS.

Superintendent John Mulvaney, H. Division, said that he was present when the first shot was fired, which was at half-past 7 in the morning. In the first volley Sergeant Leeson, who was now in the London Hospital, was wounded. The volley was fired from the first-floor window, from which the end of the street could be visible.

Mr. Bodkin.—Were any of the detective officers engaged in endeavouring to effect an arrest armed?—Yes.

With what?—They were armed with revolvers, but not of a type sufficient to combat the weapons they were met with.

Were they as powerful a type as that found at 59, Grove-street?—Nothing to compare with it.

Did any of the officers engaged in the arrest fire back in reply to the first volley?—No.

How many police were armed at this time in addition to the detectives?—Not more than seven or eight.

THE CALL FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

Can you tell me at about what time the Scots Guards were requisitioned?

The witness, replying in some detail, said that he discussed the situation with Superintendent Stark, of the City Police, and they agreed that the police and the position were dominated by these men and their superior weapons. He then went to the telephone and consulted the Commissioner of Police by whose authority he proceeded to the Tower of London.

How many of the Scots Guards proceeded to the spot?—Lieutenant Ross, two non-commissioned officers, and 17 men.

What weapons did they bring?—Rifles.

Were these men all placed at various points in Sidney-street and ordered to shoot at No. 100?—They replied to the fire from the house.

THE OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

Later in the morning did the house catch fire?—Yes, about 1 o'clock.

Having regard to the distance at which the Fire Brigade officers would have to stand from the house to play upon it with their hose, would they have been exposed to the fire of revolvers from the house?—Yes.

And although they, with their appliances, were ready and willing to act, were they prevented from doing so?—Yes; they would have risked their lives otherwise.

Was there any firing from the house after the flames were visible?—Yes, it still went on.

Mr. Bodkin.—When the last shot was fired, were the firemen absolutely ready?—Yes, they were bringing in the hose at the rear of the house.

Mr. Godfrey.—Was it by your instructions that the Fire Brigade was prevented from dealing with the conflagration?

The witness.—Yes.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. Charles Grant, police surgeon for H. Division said that he was at Sidney-street at 11-45 a.m. on Tuesday, and remained there on and off until 8.30 p.m. He saw the first body at half-past 3 o'clock. It was burnt beyond recognition, but it was clearly that of a male. The top of the skull was absent, but about two-thirds of the head remained. There was a hole, which he believed to be a bullet wound, behind the right ear, going through what was left of the brain. The bullet had come out on the other side, taking a portion of the skull with it. There was hemorrhage of the brain and he believed it was this injury which caused the man's death.

The Coroner.—Is it in a position likely to be self-inflicted?

The witness.—No; it was far back in the head and the exit and entrance of the wound were upon the same level. Continuing the witness said that the lungs were normal but charred. The heart, liver stomach, and kidneys were normal, and all the organs were those of a young adult, probably between 20 and 30 years of age. He was not a city dweller there being no pigment in the lungs, and such teeth as could be found were in good condition.

The second body had been almost destroyed by fire, but it was clearly that of a young adult male. The lower part of the face and the mouth, from which the tongue was protruding, the nose and up to the orbit of the eyes only remained. The signs pointed to death by suffocation.

A juryman.—Is it possible to express any opinion whether either body was dead before it was attacked by the flames?

The witness.—It is venturing an opinion, certainly. If one did so, I should say that the first body was dead before the flames reached it.

THE POLICE UNDER FIRE.

The first witness examined at the resumed inquest on Monday, was Detective-Inspector Wensley, who told in detail of the surrounding of the house, and the clearing out of the ordinary occupants in the early hours. Just as day was breaking he threw gravel at the windows of the room where the two men were, and after a lapse of a few seconds six shots were rapidly fired from the windows. Sergeant Leeson came running towards the witness calling out:—"I am shot." He was supported to the rear of the yard and witness went to him immediately. Leeson said to him, "Mr. Wensley, I am dying. They have shot me through the heart. Good-bye. Give my love to the children. Bury me at Putney." They embraced each other and witness said, "We are with you to the last." Leeson replied, "I know that Fred." They then carried him back into the rear room of 109, Sidney-street, and afterwards removed him under fire from the house.

THE HOSTESS OF THE CRIMINALS.

Mrs. Gershon, from the shelter of whose rooms the two men kept up their fight with the police, said she was a dressmaker and had occupied one of the rooms on the second floor at 100, Sidney-street, for the past 18 months. Her husband was formerly in England, and carried on the business of a wig-maker; but he was now in Russia, working as a silver-plater.

During these 18 months have you been visited by any friends?

The witness said a few friends had come to the house. They were women, with the exception of one man named Josef, and another man.

The Coroner.—What is Josef's surname?

The witness.—I do not know.

How often has he been to you? Once a week or once a fortnight.

The witness said that she had not seen Josef for five or six weeks until Sunday, January 1, when he came with a friend and remained at the house between 8 and 10 p. m. They also came on the following day, Monday, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night.

The Coroner.—That was rather a late visit?

The witness.—I do not return until 10 o'clock from work. The men asked for a cup of tea, which she gave them, and then they talked until midnight when she told them they could go home. Josef said, "I won't go home," and when she insisted he replied. "No, it can't be done to-night." She told the men that she would speak very loud for any one to hear, and they replied, "You must not move."

The Coroner.—That is a strange state of affairs. Did not you think it rather funny?—Yes.

The witness said that the men made her take her skirt and shoes off, and she then went into the next room, which was a stock-room belonging to Mr. Fleischmann. She was afraid of them and left that she must do as she was told. When she felt the front room they stood there watching closely where she was going to see whether she was going downstairs. She went into the back room, in which there was a sofa, and shut the door. She did not go to sleep. After she went into the back room she did not hear any sound. She did not know where either of the men lived. While she was in the front room there was a general conversation between the three of them. Josef spoke Russian, and the other man Yiddish. She had known Josef for two years having been introduced to him by her husband. The men showed her their fists and threatened her if she did not keep quiet. She had been in the back room for about an hour when Mrs. Fleischmann came upstairs and knocked at the front room door. The witness heard the knock and came out of the back room at once. Mrs. Fleischmann told her that her husband was taken bad, and asked her to go downstairs. Her shoes and skirts were locked up in the front room, so she went downstairs as she was. She went without making much noise, but Mrs. Fleischmann's boots made a noise, and for that reason she heard her coming upstairs. When she got downstairs she was taken next door, and subsequently to Bishopsgate-street Police Station. She made a statement to the police and eventually left the police station on Saturday morning.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MEN.

The Coroner.—Which of the two men was the taller?

The witness.—Josef.

How much?—I should think about half a head.

How old do you think he was?—He was 26 when I first knew him. He used to have a moustache, but on Sunday and Monday, January 1 and 2, he was not wearing one. He had a long face, with a thin, straight nose, dark skin, was of medium build, and in walking he seemed to use his left foot more than the other and give a slight twist to his body. About six weeks ago he told her he was going to Paris, but he did not say what he was going for except that he had some business there; and she did not know whether he actually went or not. It was this interval which elapsed between his visit to her on January 1, and the last occasion previously on which she saw him. She never met him anywhere, but at the house in Sidney-street.

The Coroner.—With regard to the other man how old would you think he was?

The witness said she should think he was between 23 and 30 years of age. He was of a fair complexion and had a rather broad face. His visit to her on January 1, was the first occasion on which she had seen him. Both men were dark suits and motor coats.

The Coroner.—How did the two men get into your house on January 2?

The witness.—The street door is sometimes wide open, and on Monday, they came in without knocking and up the stairs to my room. She left the house at 8 o'clock in the morning, on Monday, returned at 1 o'clock to dinner, and left again at about a quarter past 2 o'clock until 10 o'clock at night. When Josef first came in on Monday, she asked him why he came so often, and he said he was come to say "Good-bye." He told her he was going next morning by ship and that he might go to see his parents. He did not say where his parents were, but she understood him to mean Russia.

In reply to a juryman, the witness said she had no photograph of Josef.

The Coroner.—Did you ever hear Josef, in speaking to the other man, call him by any name?

The witness.—He used to call him "pal."

When you were called down by Mrs. Fleischmann on Tuesday morning, was there anybody in the back room?—No.

Are you certain there was nobody else in the front room besides the two men?—So far as I know they were the only ones.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE.

Mrs. Rebecca Fleischmann said that she had lived at 100, Sidney-street, for 11 years. She occupied rooms on the ground floor, while Mrs. Gershon's room was on the second floor. The witness described how the police awoke her about half-past 3 in the morning and how she fetched Mrs. Gershon downstairs.

The Coroner.—Now that you know so much more than you did, was there anything that you can remember that aroused your suspicions?—I was first suspicious on the previous Friday. I was cleaning the passage at about 11 o'clock in the morning, found that the key-hole of Mrs. Gershon's room was dark, though the room was a very light one. I had never noticed the key-hole clocked up before. I spoke to my husband about it the same evening, but he thought there was nothing in it. On Saturday, I went to the stock-room to use a gas stove, and I could then smell tobacco. I asked my husband if he had been smoking, and he said "No."

THE MAN WITH A LIMP.

Superintendent John Ottaway, of the City Police, said that since December 16, he had been engaged in inquiries in connexion with the Houndsditch crime. On December 17, he obtained information with regard to a man with a peculiar limp, and he continued to make diligent inquiries for him. On or about January 2, he received certain information in respect of that man and also of the man Fritz. Accordingly he went to Sidney-street and took part in the proceedings there. He would have arrested, if possible, both of the men of whom Mrs. Gershon had spoken, as he suspected them in connexion with the Houndsditch murders.

"CERTAIN DEATH."

Chief Superintendent Stark, of the City Police, said the two men who were believed to be in 100, Sydney-street would have been arrested for being concerned, with others, in the Houndsditch crime.

Mr. Bodkin.—Had you reason to believe that the two wanted men were awake?—We had.

The witness stated that when the other occupants of the house were asked to leave an old gentleman of 90, and his wife declined to come out. They were frightened and cried out and he had send in men to fetch them out. There was thus a noise in the house and at about that time somebody blew a police whistle.

Mr. Bodkin.—Would there be room for more than one officer to go up the staircase at a time?—No.

Your information went to show that the two men were armed?—It did.

So that to go up the stairs one at a time would have been certain death?—Certain death to a number of officers.

The witness stated that an officer whom he did not know knocked very loudly on the door of 100, Sidney-street, and it was after that, having regard to the inevitable loss of life there would be if anybody went upstairs, that they decided to throw gravel at the window. Directly after that was done the first volley was fired from the house.

The Coroner.—Why do you describe it as a volley?—A number of shots came across the road and hit the wall. It was impossible to count them, but there was a rapid succession; and Sergeant Leeson was wounded.

He had information that the men in the house would shoot as long as they could, and would commit suicide rather than be arrested. The window aimed at with the gravel was on the second floor, where it was at first thought the men were, but the shooting came from the first floor.

AN INVITATION TO SURRENDER.

Superintendent John Mulvaney, recalled, corroborated evidence given by other police officials. He added in regard to the act of throwing the gravel against the windows that it was thought right there should be given a warning to the occupants of the house as an invitation to them to surrender. There was no means of approaching the house, but by the front door of the house and if half a dozen men had gone in, they could never have reached the stairs.

Mr. Bodkin.—Is there anything you would like to add?

The witness said the police felt they would not be justified in shooting first, and if at any time during the morning or the progress of the fire any one had been desirous of coming to the front door and had held their hands up in the usual way, that would have been accepted as a surrender.

The Superintendent finally handed a police revolver to the jury for comparison with the weapons held by the deceased men. He thought this type must have been supplied for the last 20 years.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE FIRE.

Station Officer A. E. Edmunds said that when he asked for an explanation why the Fire Brigade was not allowed to reach the scene of the fire, an official informed him that the Home Secretary was in attendance and had charge of the operations.

The Coroner.—Did you go to the Home Secretary?—Yes, I went straight to him.

He was only two yards in front of you?—Yes; at the corner of the street.

You told him that you wanted instructions?—I told him that I represented the Fire Brigade and wanted some instructions.

And did the Home Secretary tell you that the Brigade could do nothing at that time?—He certainly gave me to understand that.

Superintendent Stark, interposing, stated that at the time he was at the side of the Home Secretary and gave the instruction.

The Coroner.—Do you know the Home Secretary?

Station Officer Edmunds.—Oh, yes, sir. I don't say I have got his personal acquaintance. (Laughter.)

What were the Home Secretary's actual words?—I understood from him that we could not do anything at that time. He distinctly told me.

When did you advance?—About an hour later.

Did you know there were men shooting?—Not on my arrival.

Do you think you would like to have gone to the fire under those circumstances?—Had I known what was going on I should not have liked to advance. When I knew the position I though it would be discreet not to advance.

The Coroner.—So that after all they did know something of what they were doing?—Yes.

Mr. Bodkin.—You had not the least idea that there had been continuous firing for some hours from pistols with a range of 1,000 yards?—I had no knowledge whatever.

Or that after you began at the front of the house there were some shots fired at the back?—I never imagined anything of the sort.

A juryman.—Do I understand you definitely received instructions from the Home Secretary not to proceed?

The witness.—No. There were several gentlemen with him, and I do not say definitely he told me; but either he or the gentlemen with him gave me to understand that the Fire Brigade could not do anything at that time.

You do not say it was the Home Secretary personally?—No.

Superintendent Stark, recalled, said he was standing by the Home Secretary, when Station Officer Edmunds came up, and it was he who warned him not to go nearer or they would be shot.

A juryman.—Is it a matter of importance that the jury should know whether the Home Secretary gave instructions or whether the inspector did?

The Coroner.—As I understand it, the police accept responsibility.

The juryman.—It does not affect the jury?

The Coroner said it had been given in evidence that one of the men apparently died from suffocation and of course it had to be justified that he was allowed to die of suffocation. The other was apparently shot, and he presumed from the evidence that he was shot by one of the military force. Mr. Bodkin had explained the law in regard to the employment of the military forces. It was important to know who was responsible; that was the position.

Mr. Bodkin.—It was open to anybody in that house to have walked out of it. So far as the police are concerned no one wants to decline responsibility for preventing the Fire Brigade, or any of its officers, from being killed. That is what they were doing, and Officer Edmunds clearly did not understand the position until the police explained it to him.

The Coroner said they had still to ascertain who the deceased men were.

The inquiry was adjourned until next Wednesday.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY.

Comment and criticism, however, continue to be made on the tactics of the authorities employed on the occasion of the siege. Sir West Ridgeway (formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon), who raises both the legal and personal sides of the question in a letter to the "Times," asks:—

Were the formalities required by the common law complied with on the occasion in question? Were the military called out by competent authority to the assistance of the civil power? Were the military accompanied by a magistrate, and did he authorise them to fire? Did the Home Secretary personally undertake these function? If so, was the legally justified in acting executively and usurping the functions of the executive officers? Had he jurisdiction as a magistrate at the scene of action?

Next arises the question—a very important but not entirely a legal question—whether, even if the Home Secretary were justified by law, he acted judiciously in the public interest in taking charge of the operations out of the hands of the executive officers? If so, what is to prevent a Secretary of State for War from joining an Army in the field and dictating to the general in command the manner in which he should handle his troops?

"I have no desire (says Sir West Ridgeway, in conclusion) to attack Mr. Churchill. His conduct was natural enough in a young and impetuous Minister of undoubted courage and self-confidence; but he has initiated a precedent which may have far-reaching consequences, and which ought, therefore, to be thoroughly thrashed out in the public interests, quite apart from any personal question."

To the another letter Mr. Churchill replies:—

Sir,—There is one respect at least in which I must disappoint the curiosity of Sir Harry Poland and rebut his charges and those of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.

I did not assume the direction of events in Stepney. I did not "take the charge of the operations out of the hands of the executive officers." I did not interfere in any way with the dispositions made by the police authorities on the spot. I never overruled those authorities nor overrode them. From beginning to end the police had an absolutely free hand. I did not hear of the disorders until eleven o'clock, half an hour after the Scots Guards had actually reached the scene and begun to fire. I did not send for the Artillery or the Engineer. I was not consulted as to whether they should be sent for. An officer of the Fire Brigade, when forbidden by the police to approach the burning building while shooting was going on, applied personally to me to know if this order had my approval, and I said it had. For the rest, I can claim no more personal responsibility than I can for the sensational accounts which appeared in the newspapers or the spiteful comments based upon them.—Yours faithfully,

Jan. 11. WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

THE principal features of the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace from May to October next, under the auspices of His Majesty's Government, were described by Mr. Frank Lascelles, the Pageant Master, at a gathering presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Savoy Hotel, on January 11th.

Among those who were present were Sir Melvill Beachcroft, Sir Laurence Gomme, Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., Sir Harry Samuel, M.P., Sir Henry Kimber, M.P., Mr. Radford, M.P., Sir Homewood Crawford, Mr. James Bell, Town Clerk of the City, the Sheriffs, and the Majority of the Metropolitan Boroughs.

After the Lord Mayor had alluded to the brilliant prospects of the pageant, Mr. Lascelles proceeded to deal with the details. The reconstructed programme is on lines of broad, comprehensive, national, and Imperial magnificence, and completely throws into the shade last year's arrangements, which were abandoned in consequence of the death of King Edward.

AN IMPERIAL "AT HOME."

The Festival of Empire is to be a great "At Home" given by the people of London, to the sons and daughters of the Empire beyond the seas, who look upon London as the Mecca of the Empire and the home of the British race.

One of the central events of the Festival will be the historical scenes of the Empire's history and undreamt of development. A committee of leading historians with Sir Laurence Gomme as chairman has compiled a list of scenes which will show the main currents of the Empire's unparalleled history.

Fifteen thousand performers are to take part in the eight scenes which will be presented daily in the magnificent open-air amphitheatre designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., and £250,000 is being spent in order that the Palace and grounds may by worthy the occasion.

THE "ALL-RED" ROUTE.

Apart from the great spectacle of the pageant, the "All-Red" tour will enable visitors to make a journey through the Overseas dominions. The Empire, with its manifold characteristics and infinite resources, will be presented on a scale of realistic exactitude never before attempted. Not only will an accurate representation of the physical features of the Dominions Beyond the Seas be shown, but visitors will be able to see, in animated form, the Empire at work, and to realise something of the enormous productive wealth of each Dominion.

Newfoundland, Canada, Jamaica, a Malay village, India, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will all be shown in this marvellous panorama.

More amazing than all will be the replicas of the various Parliament buildings of the Overseas Dominions. So elaborate is the scale on which the great undertaking is being carried out, that these buildings will be reproduced two-thirds their actual size, and the interiors will be devoted to displays illustrative of the progress and development, the scenery and resources, the industries and products of the principal dominions.

THE SIDE SHOWS.

The Empire idea is to be still further carried out by Empire concerts, and there will be a daily round of amusement such as has never before been attempted in London. The programme, which is already in an advanced stage, includes national and inter-Empire sports, with which the name of Lord Desborough is associated, naval and military tournaments, military tattoos, carnivals battles of flowers, firework displays, and a hundred and one other revels and "side shows" of an equally popular character.

The proceedings contemplated the enlistment of the services in making the Festival a success of the Mayors of the London Boroughs, and, in the discussion that followed, there was every indication that the work will be taken up with enthusiasm.

The date fixed for the Coronation falls within the period of the International Horse Show at Olympia, and the Exhibition will be made unusually attractive. The prize list will probably amount to £13,000, a Home correspondent writes, and several new features will be introduced into the programme.

SIR HENRY COTTON AND SAVARKAR.

IN reference to this subject, Sir Henry Cotton wrote to the "Times" of Jan. 7:—

Sir,—It is, I submit, an ignoble action to make a personal attack in the columns of a newspaper under cover of a pseudonym. And it is, I think, not altogether consistent with journalistic fairness to the prominence of large print to an anonymous effusion, which drives its importance from the personality of the man who is attacked. Be that as it may, I am obliged to address you again on the subject of "Justitia's" letters. He went so far as to say, on the authority of a report which appeared in the "Daily Chronicle", that I had singled out the example of Savarkar to exhort young Indians, not that they should abstain from the criminal courses which have brought him within reach of the law, but only to be more careful than Savarkar had been not to be found out. There is no more authority for that statement in the report of the "Daily Chronicle" than there is for the statement of the Allahabad "Pioneer" that I eulogised Savarkar or proclaimed the doctrines of India House. I am not ashamed of what I said. On the one hand, I denounced the tendency to sycophancy, which is one of the well-known defects of Indian character resulting from generations of subjection to foreign rule; and, on the other, I warned my hearers against the excesses of their friend Savarkar which had brought him into the position in which he was placed. If such remarks are open to misunderstanding and misinterpretation, it can only be because of the prejudice of those who are only too ready to twist and pervert the meaning of sound, if somewhat commonplace, advice.

It is true that I said that I hoped that the Hague Tribunal would restore Savarkar to France and vindicate the right of international asylum. That is my hope, and it is, I think, the hope of most liberal-minded Englishmen. There is a principle of profound importance involved in the issues which will be tried at the Hague Arbitration Court and many of my countrymen will trust with me that the sanctity of political asylum will be vindicated. I can understand that a person of the moral calibre of "Justitia" would rejoice if it were not; he deems it an "abominable teing" that I should hold views different from his own; but for my part I am quite willing to leave my attitude to the judgment of the public.

In reply to the above the following was published in the "Times" of Jan. 9:—

Sir,—With what the French call "l'esprit de l'escalier"—second thoughts that come rather late in the day—Sir Henry Cotton falls back, in his second letter to you, upon "the sanctity of political asylum" to explain his references to Savarkar at Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's meeting. I may note in passing that neither in the "Daily Chronicle's" original report nor in the copiously enlarged and revised version of Sir Henry Cotton's speech with which the reporter himself has now furnished you does Sir Henry Cotton appear to have said a word about the question of political asylum. Anyhow, why does Sir Henry Cotton assume as proven that "the sanctity of political asylum" has been violated in Savarkar's case when the Government of his own country—a Government which even he will hardly deny to be composed of "liberal-minded" men—strenuously contests any such violation? Or will it increase the respect in which the principle of international asylum is held if, by the finding of the Hague Tribunal, it serves to secure immunity from punishment to such a man as Savarkar on the strength of such a paltry accident as his momentary escape from custody at Marseilles?

For myself, I doubt whether many "liberal-minded Englishmen," remembering the circumstances in which two such "liberal-minded Englishmen" as Sir W. Curzon-Wyllie and Mr. Jackson were murdered by Savarkar's fellow-conspirators, will share Sir Henry Cotton's hope that Savarkar will get off scot free, merely in order that "the sanctity of political asylum" be vindicated.

In conclusion—and this is my last word on the subject—deny Sir Henry Cotton's right to charge me with a personal attack upon him. Personally he may be a most estimable gentleman. The right that I claim is to criticise and, if need be, to stigmatise his public utterances as a public man. Whether in the eyes of your readers I am justified in exercising that right as I have done will be determined by the facts of the case and not by Sir Henry Cotton's irrelevant gibes at an anonymity which is one of the most jealously guarded traditions of the best English newspapers, and one of the greatest safeguards of the freedom of the Press.—Yours obediently,

JUSTITIA.

The same paper for Jan. 11, inserts the following:—

Sir,—I notice in the telegram from your Calcutta correspondent published in your issue of to-day, that Sir William Wedderburn is credited with having "said that he believed that there had been a gross blunder in the report" of Sir Henry Cotton's speech at the house of Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal on New Year's Day. May I point out that Sir Henry himself has not disputed the accuracy of the report although he was written two letters on the subject. As Sir William Wedderburn cannot as yet have seen my report as it appeared in the "Daily Chronicle" but only the cabled version of it, the blunder if any exists must have been on the part of Reuter, or of the papers in India which reproduced the cabled message.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM H. SEED.

18 Somerfield Road, Finsbury Park, N., Jan.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Marriages between the following have been arranged:—Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart., third Secretary of the British Legation at Teheran, and Dorothy, only daughter of Sir George Barclay, K.C.M.G., his Majesty's minister at Teheran, and Lady Barclay.

Viscount Gort, M.V.O., Grenadier Guards, and Corinne Katherine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Medlicott Vereker, of 7 Hans Mansions, S.W.

Lieutenant G. R. Colin Campbell R. M. fourth son of Rev. E. F. Campbell, rector of Killyman, county Tyrone, and Eileen H. L., youngest daughter of Col. Knox

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 26.

The annual Boxing Tournament which is universally admitted to be the premier Tournament of India, will take place on the general parade ground at Poona on and from Monday, the 13th March. The Tournament is open to all Officers, N.-C. Officers and men of the Regular Army, Royal Navy, Marines, Naval Reserve, and Volunteer Corps in India. The events include heavy, middle, light and feather weights for Officers for which the entrance fee is Rs. 5, and the prize, a silver cup. For N.-C O's and men five events are down—feather weights, 9st and under; welter weights, 9st 7lbs and under; light weights, 10st and under; middle weights, 11st 4lbs and under; catch weights, any weight. Although it is not included in the programme, it is certain that a heavy weight competition will be open for entries. The prizes in each of the above events are Rs. 150 and silver cup (first), Rs 75, and silver cup (second) The Boys' competition, for boys under 17, the 1st prize is Rs 30 and a silver medal, the second Rs 15 and bronze medal. There will, of course, be more than one side-light to the Tournament by way of special fights for which special and handsome prizes are usually awarded. The revised Queenbury rules are prescribed for the Tournament, the entries being limited to 4 for each weight per unit, The Committee comprises :—President : Major-General E. A. Alderson, C. B.; Members: Colonel Wilson, C.B ; General Staff, Major Sanderson, L. N. L., Captain Leahy, R.A.M.C., Lieut Wakely, L.N.I., an officer, Dorset regiment; Honorary Secretary, Capt. S. S. Hayne, Superintendent of Gymnasia,

CIVIL SERVICE WEEK IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 27.

The Civil Service week virtually begins tomorrow with the Horse Show, Dog Show and Poultry Show. The entries for the Horse Show are the biggest yet obtained.

The polo takes place on the 30th instant and 1st and 3rd February and racing on 31st instant and 2nd and 4th February. The following horses have been struck out for the cup :—

Bymas, Fortunate, Lady Muriel, and Ragged Maid.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 27.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires :—The second half of the match for the open racquets championship of England, between Williams and Mr. E. M. Baerlein at Manchester yesterday, ended in a win for Williams by four to two.

Williams is expected to challenge Jamsetji immediately.

RACING.

BOMBAY 7TH EXTRA MEETING.

The following is the time and order of running at the Bombay 7th Extra Meeting to be held at Mahalaxmi to-day :—

	p. m.
A New Maiden Plate (Divided) ...	2-40
The All Pony Plate	3-10
The Dadur Plate (Divided)	3-40
The Epsom Plate	4-10
The Matoonga Plate	4-40
The Selling Plate	5-10
The Dadur Plate (Divided)	5-40
A New Maiden Plate (Divided) ...	6-10

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.—

	Standard Time p. m.
Colaba	2- 5
Church Gate	2-10
Arrive at Mahalaxmi	2-20

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-25 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by.	Light Wind H'cap. M. S.	Moderate Wind H'cap M. S.	Fresh Wind H'cap M. S.
Eileen IV	E. C. Russell and J. F. Watson...	Scr	Scr	Scr
Turquoise	J. W. Stokes and F.J. Preston	22 9	14 41	9 58
Melody	J. B. K. Macbeth.	15 35	15 24	17 46
Mahshuka	W. A. Hayland...	13 3	12 26	9 57
Isca	Edgar Faulkner.	30 17	26 34	22 21

Course No. 55 From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel North Koranja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel = 11·45 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Time Entered by
Trixie	Scr	Embarking Syndicate
Antelope	7 45	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	1 33	Hon Mr W T Morison

Course No. 43 rev+2 rev. From Committee Vessel to South Koranja Buoy Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy Port—Middleground Buoy Port—Committee Vessel = 9·27 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p. m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Time Entered by.
Corsair	3 6	Major N. Kirby, R. E.
Maud	2 19	Officers R. E.
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor.
Pearl	7 45	A. E. Baird and D North
Clutha	Scr	J. J. Welsh.
Lapwing	10 4	C. N. Moberley.
Valkyrie	4 39	R. Walker.
Curlew	6 12	Orr and Pitcher.
Swallow	10 51	W. F Moore.
Jean	12 24	V. F. Gray.
Cricket	4 39	T. S. Gregson and Hurlbatt.
Anna	9 18	Officers H. M. Mint.

Course No. 43 rev + 2 rev. (Same as "B" Class). Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances. M. S.	Time Entered by
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
36' Pinnace II	Scr	do.
34' Cutter	9 17	do.
30' Cutter I	15 15	do.
30' Gig	15 58	do.
24' Boat s.s. Oceana..	36 30	P. and O. Coy.
Ships Dinghy Doris.	35 30	C. de Jacrin.

Course No. 3 + 2 rev. From Committee Vessel to South Koranja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy Port—Middleground Buoy Port—Committee Vessel = 7·10 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

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PAINTING MATERIALS
for Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE,

Closing of the Abbey.

It will be necessary to close Westminter Abbey to the public some months before the date of the Coronation. No decision has yet been come to with regard to this, but it is expected that the matter will be discussed at the next meeting of the executive committee. In 1902, the officials of the Office of Works began their preparations on April 1, and the Coronation was fixed at that time for June 26, although owing to the King's illness the ceremony was postpound, until Aug. 9. If the precedent of 1902, is followed, the Abbey will not be handed over to the Office of Works, but the representatives of the Dean and Chapter will be commanded by an Order of the Privy Council to admit the representatives of the Office of Works and to close the building to the public. The Dean and Chapter, however, will retain "the power and, with it, the responsibility of watching the whole of the operations as the permanent guardians of the building and its contents." At a later date the Dean and Chapter will be commanded to hand the keys of the Abbey to the Earl Marshal for the purposes of the actual ceremony.

THE ARMY AND THE PAGEANT.

The Coronation will be the occasion for a naval and military pageant of great splendour. The chief note will be on the Army side, whose representatives will come from every State and Dominion in the empire. Elaborate arrangements are well in hand at the War Office, and one of the busiest officials of the year will be the Quartermaster-General to the Forces, Major Gen. Sir Herbert Miles, while the heavy detail work will fall upon Major-Gen. A. E. Cordrington, Coldstream Guards, Col. Granville Smith, and Col. C. Wallis King.

The staff of the London District will be augmented with special Coronation duty officers, and some of those who helped so admirably in former street and procession functions will be again co-opted. The actual officer in chief command of the forces for the Coronation will be either Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught or General Sir John French. A suggestion has been made that Lord Kitchener should have the command, but this is not likely, says the 'Standard." Whoever is appointed will have as his chief working lieutenant Major-Gen. A. E. Codrington, and there will be another general placed in charge of the Military Department of the Coronation Committee.

The total parade state will approximate about 25,000 troops, including a Naval Brigade, but as details are only in the elementary stage any accurate figures are impossible. The War Office authorities, however, have before them as a basis the arrangements made for the Coronation on Aug. 9, 1902, of the late King Edward, with the necessary variations such as a larger naval force and a smaller contingent from India, owing to its having a special ceremony of its own. The various contingents will be as follow :—Indian Empire, 500; Overseas Dominions, 1,500; Colonies and Protectorates, 200; Channel Islands Militia, 200; Royal Navy, 2,000; Cavalry, 1,500; Royal Regiment of Artillery, 500; Corps of Royal Eng., 400; Infantry, 10,500; Army Service Corps, 150; Royal Army Medical Corps, 100; Army Ordnance Corps, 100; Military cadets 350; Special Reserve, 1,000; Territorial Forces, 6,000, various departments, 180; total 25,000.

The special bands on duty will be the massed bands of the Foot Guards, the Household Cav., Royal Art., Royal Eng., Royal Marines, and the Royal School of Music. These with the bands which single units bring with them, will provide 2,000 performers.

Altogether there will be twenty-five cavalry regiments, eleven batteries, &c., of Royal Art., one Royal Eng. battalion, and 100 battalions of infantry of the Regular Army represented in the parade state in addition to non-Regular troops. There will also be a considerable number of men employed in the rest camps, on transport work, supply duties, &c., apart from the street ceremonial itself.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

A conference took place on Jan. 11, at the Office of Works with regard to the completion of the Mall improvement and ended without any decision being arrived at. It is understood that negotiations between the Office of Works on the one hand and the London County Council and Westminster City Council on the other have been finally broken off. In view, however of the approach of the date fixed for the Coronation unless the work of widening the entrance to the Mall from Charing Cross is undertaken without further delay, it will be impossible for the new road into Whitehall to be used for the royal procession. At present the short street leading from the boundary of St. James's Park to Charing Cross is too narrow for the procession to pass through with safety. If the thoroughfare at this point cannot be widened by the removal of two of the existing houses and a part of a third one, the procession will turn out of the Mall at the point nearly opposite the Duke of York's steps and will follow the usual route by way of the Horse Guards to Whitehall and Westminster.

CROWN JEWELS AT THE CORONATION.

For King George's Coronation, the larger part of the Cullinan diamond, now named "The Star of Africa," is to be set in the Sceptre, and the smaller part, it is believed, will be given a central place in the front of the Crown immediately below the jewel known as the Black Prince's ruby.

A CORONATION STAMP.

In reply to a correspondent who had suggested the issue of a special Coronation stamp as a source of income for the King's Hospital Fund, Sir A. Bigge has written on behalf of his Majesty, to state that this matter has been under consideration.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bonno Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th January, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	27	10	a.m.	3	47
Teheran ...	27	1	30 p.m.	0	35
Suez	27	1	50 p.m.	0	48

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Luchow and Suifu (15-1-11) and restored between Manyuen and Tengyueh (27-1-11).

Teheran route right on one line but working indifferently (27-1-11).

In Egypt, on the 30th December, the Sirdar, Sir Reginald Wingate, proceeded by train to Kosti, 200 miles south of Khartoum, and opened a new bridge over the White Nile for the railway extension to Kordofan.

The Trustees of the National Gallery have accepted the original models of the busts of Lord Brougham and Cardinal Manning by the late John Adams-Acton.

Norwich Union Life Insee. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Jan 10.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff

Col H De la P Gough, from the Half-pay List, to be a temporary brigadier-general to command a brigade, vice Major-Gen the H n J E Lindley, who vacates on promotion Jan 1. Major E G Caffin, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Reg', to be a recruiting staff officer second class, vice Capt E W Sewell, retired Jan 1.

Establishments.

Inspection Staff—Major H G Leahy, R A, to be an inspector, vice Major S W Douglas, DSO, RA, who has resigned that appointment Jan 2.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt E Wright, from Royal Marine Art, to be captain Jan 3.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Lieut the Hon O E Vesey resigns his commission Jan 11.

5th the King's Hussars—Capt H E Norton retires on retire pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan 11,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains :—H G L Bower Nov 14 ; A E Newland, and to remain seconded ; C P Cullerne Nov 16. The undermentioned officers to be adjutants :—Capt. A. M. Addison Dec 16 ; Lieut D le P Trench Dec 27.

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment :—E L Hardcastle Oct 26 ; F C C Enson Jan 1. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants are restored to the Establishment :—W M J Martin, P H Evans Jan 1. The undermentioned captains to be adjutants :—W A W Swettenham Oct 26 ; J H H Jones Dec 3. The undermentioned captains to be instructors in gunnery second class :—R F Daubuz Dec 16 ; M A Beattie Dec 17.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants :—W O Winter, H C B Wemyss, G C Adams, G A Hatton, K D Yearsley, A C Sykes, G N Macready, H S Briggs, J K Douglas, R S R Kerr, A J Cruickshank, H W Wagstaff, V E G Guinness, A P A Lewis; W W Peache, F J McRae, E N Evelegh Dec 23.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Supernumerary Capt Lord F G M D Scott is restored to the Establishment Nov 23.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regt—Lieut A B P Pereira is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps Jan 1.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut A H R M Laird is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps; Supernumerary Lieut V Howland is restord to the Establishment Jan 1.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—Lieut J L G Carter is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps Jan 1.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Sergt-Major F C Mudge to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant Jan 11.

The Northamptonshire Regt—Major A H Barthorp retires on retired pay Jan 11.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf—Capt J C Hooper to be adjutant Supernumerary Capt K L P Laly is restord to the Establishment Jan 11,

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G W H Gough is antedated to Nov 23, 1910. Supernumerary Lieut G W Finch is restored to the Establishment Dec 19

The Manchester Regt—Major V G Climo retires on retired pay Major A W Marden D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be major Jan 11.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Lieut H C Fanssett to be adjutant Jan 9.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Second Lieut K D F McCaskill is seconded for service in the army service Corps Jan 1.

The West India Regt—Major P Langlands retires on ratired pay Jan 11.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned officers are transferred on probation as second lieutenants:—Lieuts J L G Carter, the Sherwood Foresters; A H R M Laird, the South Staffordshire Regt A B P Pereira, the Suffolk Regt; Second Lieut K D F McCaskill, York and Lancaster Regt.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Qrmr and Honorary Capt A J Pilgrim retires on retired pay Jan 11.

Memoranda.

Col E S E Childers, C B, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay; Col R D Longe, Half-pay List retires on retired pay Jan 11; Lieut Cols A A E Campbell, commandant 2nth Punjab, and W G L Beynon, D S O, and King Edward's Own Goorkha Rifls the Sirmoor Rifles, to be brevet colonels.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut A P Pyne resigns his commission Jan 11.

Admiralty, January 9.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Quartermaster and Honorary Major William Isaac Pawsey is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881 Dated 9th January

Admiralty, January 10,

Acting Sub Lieutenant Robin Bruce Martin has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 30th April

The notice of the retirement of Lieutenant Albert Edward Pixie, which appeared in the London Gazette of 20th December, is hereby cancelled.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 24th June, 1895—Lieutenant Andrew Eustace Martin Hook has been placed on the Retired List, Dated 5th January:

Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant George Gregory to be Commander Dated 20th December.

Admiralty, 11th January.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant William Alfred Pickering has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Admiralty, 12th January.

Fleet Surgeon George Welch has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals and Fleets in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 7th December,

Admiralty, January, 13.

Royal Marine Light Infantry

Lieutenant Stanley Gordon Gibbs is seconded for service in the Army Service Corps Dated 13th January.

War Office, January 13.

The Northamptonshire Regiment.

Major-General George Fitzherbert Browne, C B, D S O, to be Colonel, vice Major-General R C Whitehead, C B, deceased Dated 12th December

The West India Regiment.

Major-General Henry Jardine Hallowes to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General and Honorary General W J Chamberlayne, deceased Dated 1st December.

War Office, January 13.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff Colonel William H Bowes, from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at the War Office, vice Colonel W P Braithwaite, appointed Commandant of the Indian Staff College Dated 5th January.

Captain Cecil D Knight, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Captain E F M Urquhart, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 1st January.

Establishments

Ordnance Factories, Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh R Adair, Royal Artillery, to be Military Assistant to the Chief Superintendent, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C P Martel, appointed a Member of the Ordnance Board Dated 5th January

Ordnance Board, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles P Martel Royal Artillery, from Military Assistant to the Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories, to be a Member, vice Brevet-Colonel F F Minchin, appointed Director of Ordnance Inspection in India. Dated 4th January.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Thomas, Earl of Longford, K P, M V O, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 12th January.

3rd King's Own Hussars, Lieutenant Richard Bde C Grubb to be Adjutant. Dated 12th January.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars, Major Sir John P Milbanke, Bart, V C, retires on retired pay Dated 14th January.

Captain the Honourable William G S Cadogan, M V O, to be Major. Dated 14th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains :—

Stuart M Anderson, Dated 3rd December, Kimbr H Gregory. Dated 16th December, Herbert W T Elsm. Dated 16th December, Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Captain Charles M Nuttall is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st January.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Alfred J R Gregory is restored to the establishment Dated 9th January.

Captain Richard L Barton to be Adjutant, Dated 1st January.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Edward P Anderson to be Captain, under the provision of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 13th January.

Second Lieutenant John H Rohde to be Lieutenant, Dated 15th January.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards, Lieutenant Percy L Reid to be Captain Dated 19th November,

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—

James a V Dibbs. Dated 2nd September, Claude C Bamber. Dated 14th December,

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment. Lieutenant John B Batten to be Captain. Dated 5th November.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Charles E H Harding is restored to the establishment. Dated 9th November

Second Lieutenant Charles H Robin resigns his commission. Dated 14th January.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Lieutenant Glyn K Butt is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 28th December.

The Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant Stanley G Gibbs, Royal Marine Light Infantry, is transferred, on probation, as Second Lieutenant. Dated 13th October.

Gentleman Cadet Eric William Fane Aylwin-Foster, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 14th January.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Mary Ellen Davis to be Staff Nurse provisionally Dated 28th December.

Army Pay Department.

Colonel Frederick H Haynes, Chief Paymaster, is placed on retired pay Dated 12th January.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Darling, D S O, Staff Paymaster, to be Chief Paymaster, with the rank of Colonel Dated 12th January.

Memoranda.

Colonel temporary Brigadier-General Edward S May, C B, C M G, General Staff Irish Command, to be Major-General in succession to H I W Hamilton, C V O, C B, D S O, appointed to command the North Midland Division, Territorial Force Dated 7th January.

Colonel Henry A Bathell, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Dated 14th January.

The undermentioned Brevet-Colonels, Half-pay List, to be Colonels;—

Charles H S Vores Dated 14th November.

Thomas, Earl of Longford K P M V O Dated 12th January.

Lieutenant Colonel Ernest A Dickinson Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Dated 14th January.

Commissary and Honorary Captain Benjamin E Smith Indian Ordnance Department, is granted the honorary rank of Major Dated 14th January.

The undermentioned officers are granted temporary rank as stated against their names, while employed with the King's African Rifles with effect from the 13th January.

Captain temporary Major Edward V Jenkins D S O, The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Raymond H Baldwid, The East Surrey Regiment, to be temporary Major.

Captain Henry Robert Visart de Bury, Royal Artillery, has been granted His Majesty's Royal Licence and Authority to use and bear the title of Count de Bury and de Bocarme.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th January.

Saturday 28th January 1911.

29. Parades.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies. Fire Discipline and 6 inch B.L.C. Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery. O. C. Companies are requested to arrange for complete manning of the 6 inch B.L.C. Group. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p.m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

33. Musketry.—The Inter Company Competition will be fired off on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next 29th instant. Firing to commence at 8 a.m. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Captain of Teams to be on the Range to draw for places at 7-45 a. m. Aperture Sights not allowed.

Saturday, 11th March 1911.

34. D. R. F. Examination.—This Examination will take place at the B.C. Tower, Cumballa Hill at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Sunday, 12th February 1911.

35. Gun Layers Examination.—This Examination will take place at Mahalaxmi Battery on conclusion of practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

38. Strength.—The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and Posted as follows :—

No. 1351 Gunner S. G. Harris No. 3 Sub-Division No. 1 Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 28th January.

69. Camp of Instruction—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from to-day the 28th January to the 4th February 1911.

Conveyance.—To-day Saturday the 28th inst.—Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Churni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Station will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (30th January to 4th February :—

From Santa Cruz 9-16 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding. All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

100. Church Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 29th instant will be as under :—

Roman Catholic 9 a. m.

Church of England 11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Side arms only.

101. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company.

No. 7046 Vol. R. D. Bell.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 28th January.

1. The following members having joined, are taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

Mr. H. F. Chard, to "A" Troop.

Mr. K. B. Roger to "B" Troop.

II. The Church Parade on Sunday next the 29th instant, will be in conjunction with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, fall in 10-45 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Khaki, swords and Bandoliers.

Lieut., D. W. WILSON,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SCHEMES FOR MAKING MONEY.

The American woman is nothing if she is not original. When thrown upon her own resources to earn her livelinood as best she may, contemplation of the beaten track or recognised openings and professions for women from which her lack of training debars her, leaves her quite undismayed. Then it is that the really capable woman puts on her thinking-cap to some purpose, and, in spite of all difficulties, sets out to bring "grist to the mill" in the most commonsense way. A writer in the New York "Sun" describes how a plucky American woman is enabled to earn her living without preparation or previous experience. On her cards she has inscribed "Services in all cases of emergency," and in the capacity of household help she is making a competence for herself, whilst assisting those who, although not well off, are able to pay moderately for services rendered. The following, in her own words, may interest women who find themselves similarly situated.

MISTRESS OF MANY OCCUPATIONS.

I have on several occasions be called in to take charge of both funerals and weddings. I do as much or as little as is expected of me. I have not only decorated the house and bought everything for the feast, but dressed the bride and played the wedding march on the piano. After the ceremony on such occasions I leave the piano and serve the feast. I have done all this when the wedding was in the home of another person, though usually it was when it took place in my own little rooms. Oh, yes, I often have calls from girls who have no home of their own, and yet wish to have a home wedding. Only last week, a girl who had been employed as a stenographer down town, making 25dols. a week, married the manager of the firm where she employed. Now both had nice friends whom they wanted to come to the wedding. The girl lived in a nice boarding house, but she couldn't be married there. Neither did she feel that she could be married in church and later take her friends to a restaurant for a dinner or supper. You see all that is so expensive here in New York. She came to me and I let her have my flat and refreshments for fifty persons for 40dols. In such cases the invitations are sent from my flat, the bride comes in with all her wedding garments the day before and everything takes place as nearly as possible as it would in her own home. For fifty persons refreshments such as I serve cost about 10dols. Then I charge 10dols. a day for the use of my flat and 5dols. a day for my own services. Where the bride's girl friends are willing to assist me in serving the refreshments I never charge more than 40dols. for the whole thing. One of my regular engagements is taking two schoolgirls to the theatre or opera once a week. In another family I go three times a week with the daughter of the house who is reducing her weight under the direction of a physical trainer.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 27.

The depression in the Punjab is now disappearing and the weather has cleared considerably as far East as the United Provinces. In Bengal and Assam, however, conditions remain disturbed. A further well-marked depression is apparent to-day in Persia. A moderate precipitation is nearly general the whole length of the Himalayas and is general in Assam. The following principal amounts are reported:—Dehra Dun, two inches ; Shillong, Cherrapunji and Silchar, one and a half inches; Darjeeling, one inch.

The forecast shows a few falls in the extreme north, and northwest of India and of Burma, with a fairly general precipitation in North-Eastern Bengal and in Assam.

HAIL-STORMS AT BENARES.

BENARES, JAN. 27.

Reports from the Mofussil state that much damage has been done to the crops in the Benares District by the hail-storms last night.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·24" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in the extreme north and in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature has fallen and the maximum is in defect except in the eastern districts; the minimum continues in slight excess at Lahore, but is lower than usual in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri records 0·34" of rain. Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal or in defect in the extreme western districts and remains in excess elsewhere; night temperature has fallen and is in defect except at Allahabad, where it is still in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate to large defect. Temperature had fallen and both maximum and minimum are now in defect over nearly the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Neemuch and Surat. Temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual both during the day and at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Byderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen, the maximum being now in defect as most stations.

General Remarks.—The depression which was yesterday central over Lahore is practically unchanged in position, but is filling up very rapidly. Rainfall has occurred in the extreme north and moderate to heavy cloud persists in the north Punjab. Isolated showers have also fallen in the west United Provinces. Weather appears to be disturbed in Persia ; Bushire reports 0·28" of rain and overcast skies. There has been a large fall of temperature to the north of Latitude 20° N.

A few showers may occur in the extreme north.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of providing Washington Lamps for the improved lighting of the platforms and yards at the Baroda Station on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. D. Isaacs, in class three grade of the Superior Stores Department, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Storekeeper on that railway with temporary rank in class two, grade 4, from April, 1910.

"Paisley Flour"
Scones and Cakes
are so very light that children may eat and enjoy them without fear of digestive troubles. No leavings at the table when
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder— is used. One part to eight of ordinary flour is the correct proportion.
Made by Brown & Polson. Each tin contains useful and interesting recipes.

A Medical Officer

Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders*. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes: —"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force*. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,

PROPRIETOR.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 26.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	79 11-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25-30 1-2—1
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	20-47 1-2 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot	24 1-2—1-16
Do. 2 months hence	24 11-16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet and Dull.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	63 12-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate)	1-2-15 unchgd
Discount Rate 4 p.c. since to-day	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 1-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	3 13-16—1-3
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 9-16—1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-4—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1-4—1-8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	3 1-4—1-2
Do. 7 day market loans	3 -8 unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £1,00,000

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of 14th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£23,000,000	Inc.	£12,00,000
Public Deposits	£11,100,000	Inc.	£11,00,000
Other Deposits	£31,100,000	Inc.	£11,00,000
Government Securities	£15,800,000	Inc.	£ Unchgd
Other Securities	£23,300,000	Inc.	£ 00,000
Notes and Gold	£22,200,000	Inc.	£15,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, January 26.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Total Sales	...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	1,000
Sales of East Indian	...	250
Imports	...	120,00
Spots	Good demand, easier.	
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian	...	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet, only limited business.	
Mid.-americans	...	8-0—5
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...	11 unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7'83	7'84	7'85
	— 4	— 3	— 3
Mid. Uplands	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7'85	7'86	7'84
G. O. C.	— 4	— 3	— 4
	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool	7'84	7'82	7'77
	— 4	— 4	— 2

Jaffe & Sons' White Shirtings.....810-30 at Rs. 9-12-0 p.p.

NEW YORK, January 26.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	41,000
Do Last year	...	15,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	11,000
Do. Exports to Continent	...	13,000
Futures at New York		Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and limited offerings.
March 14-78+ 3		
Do at New York		
May 14-91+ 3		
Spot Cotton at New York	...	14-90 unchgd
Demand Bills	...	4-86 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	...	53—1-4

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton —	11 15-16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton—Firm.	
Futures—Month of March ...	15-82 unchgd
Do " May ...	15-22 unchgd

LONDON, Jan. 26.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi	35 3-4
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do Name of Ports—Hull.	
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Done.	
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs	34 1-4
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.—Done—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs	34
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.	

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship	72 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.	
Tone of Linseed—Steady.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat pure 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	48
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers &c.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	46 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 38 lbs. ex-ship	41 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	70
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—Value.	

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	12 1 1-2
Months of Shipment—May-Aug.	
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.	

COFFEE.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...11 1-8 unchgd

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ...5 7 1-2—Sellers.—Firm.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	£ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal ...	d 6 1-8

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 9

YARN.

Market here remains quiet but steady. Spinners are quoting higher prices with a distant shipment; thereby no business is resulting.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 11 7-8d.
2-30 s Bleached 12 7-8d.
2-40 s Grey 13 5-8d.
2-40 s Bleached 14 5-8d.
2-60 s Grey 18 1-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 19 1-4d.
2-80 s Grey 22 1-2d.
2-100 s Grey 27 1-2d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

20 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 11	0
40 s	" ...	... " 0 13	0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... " 0 13	0
40 s	Mull ...	... " 0 12	0 to 0 12 8
60 s	Mull ...	... " 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s	Grey ...	... " 1 11	9
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... " 1 13	6
2-80 s	Grey ...	... " 1 5	8
2-80 s	Bleached ...	... " 1 7	0
2-30 s	Grey ...	... " 0 12	3
2-30 s	Bleached ...	... " 0 13	0
2-40 s	Grey ...	... " 0 13	6
2-40 s	Bleached ...	... " 0 14	3
2-60 s	Grey ...	... " 1 2	3
2-60 s	Bleached ...	... " 1 2	0

MERCERISED YARN.

Market remains quiet with very little doing. There is nothing much to report in these goods.

				Rs.
2-24 s	Grey	...	...	at 27 3-4d
2-30 s	Grey	...	...	" 26 3-4d
2-30 s	Bleached	...	...	" 27 3-4d
2-24 s	Bleached	...	...	" 28 3-4d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-60 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1	9 6
2-60 s	Bleached ...	" 1	9 0
2-24 s	Grey ...	" 1	10 0
2-24 s	Bleached ...	" 1	11 0
2-60 s	Grey ...	" 1	5 0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	" 1	6 6

GREY GOODS.

Market here remain steady with a good business passing. Makers at home are getting firmer and near shipments cannot be had even at higher prices. Very little business has been done during the week for Grey Dhooties for June-August shipments. Prices for G. P. Drill remain steady.

Ballis (Original Fari)	Rs.	5	14 6
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.	
Do. 100,000	"	6	8 0
Do. 4025	"	5	4 0
Do. 7900	"	6	0 0
Do. Drills Majid	"	7	14 0
Do. Jaseonets No. 18	"	3	8 6
Do. do. No. 686	"	3	4 0
Do. do. No. 138	"	2	14 0
Do. Mulls No. 526	"	No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads	"	6	2 0
Do. No. 1566	"	No goods.	
Forbes No. 651	"	5	10 6
Lyon, Shanker	"	6	0 6
Do. No. 1575	"	No goods.	
Do. Bhat Chap	"	6	8 0
Deuhursts 5	"	6	15 0
Do. B B B	"	9	0 0
Do. B B	"	7	14 0
Bombay C No. 1500	"	5	12 6
Grahams No. 2730	"	5	10 0
Do. Yellow Horse Sibs.	"	5	5 0
Flemings No. 463	"	5	3 0
Original Sindaris Sibs	"	5	11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American	"	11	3 0

WHITE GOODS.

Market for Nainsooks remains steady with a good demand. Makers for May-June shipments now demand two pence higher than the price last paid for and in some cases they give September shipments which dealers here are afraid to take up. In shirtings of superior qualities very little business is passing; but in lower qualities on account of some scarcity in this market a nominal business has been done. Liepmanns remain steady at 12-11.

Graham's Nainsooks		77/7777	No goods.	
Do.	do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2	4 0
Do.	do. ...	A I	" 2	10 0
Do.	do. ...	199/399	" 2	15 0
Do.	Mulls ...	9/999	" 3	12 0
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 4	5 0
Ballis Nainsooks	...	2600	" 1	15 0
Do.	do. ...	61/81	" 2	1 0
Do	do. ...	7070/9090	" 2	4 0
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 2	6 0
Do.	do. ...	5300/9300	" 2	9 6
Do.	do. ...	7/27	" 2	10 0
Do.	do. ...	88/98	" 2	15 0
Do.	do. ...	39620	" 3	0 0
Ballis Mulls	...	55	" 1	4 0
Do.	do. ...	Sun	" 1	8 0
Do.	do. ...	1170	" 1	9 0
Do.	do. ...	1270	" 1	10 6
Do.	do. ...	50/60	" 2	0 6
Do.	do. ...	6/600	" 2	14 0
Do.	do. ...	6000	" 4	8 0
Do.	do. ...	88	" 3	11 6
Ritchie Nainsooks	...	3939/5959	" 1	15 0
Do.	do. ...	3500/5520	" 2	2 0
Do.	Mulls ...	1260	" 1	12 6
Do.	do. ...	(Jovals).	" 2	8 3
Lyon Nainsooks	...	4545/6767	" 2	2 0
Greaves	do ...	8000	" 3	4 0
Do.	Mulls ...	5060	" 1	11 6
Do.	Nainsooks	30/50000	" 2	3 0
Shaw Wallace's	... Motor Car.		No Goods.	
Macdonald Mulls	...	64	" 2	12 0
Liepmanns shirtings	...	1500s.	" 10	8 0
Holland	...	40000	" 12	8 0
Do.	...	X X X X	" 10	0 0
Lyon	... ...	O 4000	" 13	10 0
Horrocks Shirtings	...	M O	" 12	6 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	" 13	6 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	" 16	8 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	" 20	8 0
PIECE GOODS.		A O	" 21	0 0

BOMBAY, January 27.

EXCHANGE.

Market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	...	1s. 4d. May
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s "	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward		1s. 4 9-32d. May
" 6 m/s Ready	...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m/s "	...	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s "	...	139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	133 1-2
" Shanghai	...	178 1-4
" Japan	...	142 1-4

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London, both for ready and forward, was 1-16 down and New York declined by 1-4.

Locally the Silver market opened at Rs. 71-11-0. London market declined, but private wires reported "Quiet and Dull"; hence our market remained easier in the opening, but afterwards sellers came forward, which caused our market to be easier and prices declined by two annas and closed at Rs. 71-9-0.

Demand for ready was moderate and about 80 to 90 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained dull. Up-country and local demand was meagre and prices declined by half annas. Sovereigns were in little less demand and prices were 1-2 anna down.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	... ...	23	6	0
97 touch Chiatu	... ...	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi		98 to 99		touch
		23	15	9
National Bank	... ...	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	... ...	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield	... ...	15	1	0
Do. Dragon	... ...	15	0	0
Australian	... ...	24	0	0
English Gold	... ...	23	14	9
Native Bullion	... ...	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	23	14	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	... ...	71	6 0
117 Penny Ready	... ...	71	4 0
Local per tola	... ...	0	11 0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	... ...	71	9 0
Second do	... ...	72	0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed—Dull. London price was unchanged, demand seemed nominal and prices declined by 3 to 4 annas.

Rapeseed—Steady. London price was 7-8 down There being retail sellers prices declined by an anna.

Wheat—Steady. London price was 3d. up. Enquiries seemed poor and prices remain steady.

Gigellyseed, Groundnuts, Cottonseed and Castorseed.—Quieter. Enquirers nominal and prices closed same.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed—Quiet but steady Prices remained unchanged.

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 26th Jan. 1911.	Since. 1st Jan. 1911	Since 1st Jan. 1910
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	160869	482830	179365
Linseed ...	2498	9592	15478
Rape and Rai	14378	38913	52347
Mustard seeds ...	14378		
Gingillyseed	181357	653622	688212
Poppyseed	1294	3694	14402
Groundnuts	115557	403177	209907
Castorseed	89522	110625	73149
Rice	194883	564398	381060
Myrabollams	40587	105948	124182
Cottonseed	167508	410323	904551
Mowraseed	395	1124	13976
Gram	14409	42877	58640
Jowar	17208	47080	52865
Maize	7044	17951	31041

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 26th January, 1911:—

Wheat	...	21,411	cwts
Linseed	...	146	"
Rapeseed	...	1,714	"
Gingellyseed	...	23,824	"
Poppyseed	...	.....	"
Groundnuts	...	8,995	"
Castorseed	...	6,188	"
Rice	...	1,325	"
Myrabollams	...	4,485	"
Cottonseed	...	30,292	"
Mowraseed	...	18	"
Gram	...	2,189	"
Joowar	...	3,508	"
Maize	...	1,125	"

SHARES.

The Market is steady and prices of some concern have improved during the week. Expected quieter feeling in prices of cotton might still support the prices of mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 1,570; Bank of India's at Rs. 64 C. D; Indian Specie Bank shares are at and about Rs. 53 1-4 C. D.; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 9 1-4. In miscellaneous companies, Alcock Ashdown are steady at Rs. 225; All India United Insurance Company shares are at Rs 12; Badnam Piles' are quiet at Rs. 90; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have ruled at and about Rs. 530 C. D; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 290 and preference shares to Rs. 280; the Bombay Electric Supply Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 117 and preferences shares are steady at Rs. 169; Tresscher's are steady at Rs. 495; the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares are steady at Rs. 775; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 18 the Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 41 1-2, preference shares at Rs. 135 and differed shares at Rs. 79 1-2. In Mill Companies, Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,675; Bombay United are steady at Rs. 265; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 1,100; Crescent's are steady at Rs. 71 1-4; David's are steady at Rs. 368 3-4, Framji Petit's at Rs. 1,345 and Finlays at Rs. 235; Imperial's are quiet at Rs. 70 and Knattan Makanji Mill shares at Rs. 650; Kohinoor's after touching Rs. 335 have closed at Rs. 625; Maneckji Petit's have gradually advanced to Rs. 2,685; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 740; Standard's have kept steady at Rs. 947 1-2; Swan Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 200; Swadeshi's have improved to Rs. 1,035. In Press companies, Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 130; New Barat's at Rs. 510 to 515 and New Mofussil's at Rs. 812 1-2. In Railway companies, Tapti Valley have improved to Rs. 485; Ahmedabad Prantej's are steady at Rs. 610; Amritsar Patti old shares have changed hands at Rs. 119 and new shares at Rs. 117. The rest are unchanged and steady at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 4 points up, New York unchanged, and New York futures were 3 and 3 up.

Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from the mills and exporters being moderate prices for ready closed steady.

Liverpool opener showed unchanged and 1 down.

Market for new crop was easier and there being buyers and sellers prices fluctuated by Rs. 2 to 3.

Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 359 1-2 in the morning, but sellers being more declined to Rs. 358 at the close.

200	Currimbhai ...	Khandesh ...	322
200	Hindustan ...	Mukrana ...	355
100	Volkart Bros ...	Poolgaon ...	374
200	Japan and Co ...	Nagpur ...	378
200	Do ...	Sailu ...	357
100	E Spinner and Co ...	Bengal ...	328
400	A Moritz and Co ...	Kandesh ...	335
100	Do ...	Ujjain ...	340

Fenchal Hand Gin Fine	...	332
" F Good	...	312
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	332
" F Good	...	319
Sind Punjab Fine	...	330
" F Good	...	317
Khandesh Fine	...	353
" F Good	...	341
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	370
" F Good	...	360
Akola Kanagaum Fine	...	363
" F Good	...	356
Amraoti Fine	...	367
" F Good	...	356
Veotmal Fine	...	374
" F Good	...	364
Nagpore Fine	...	379
" F Good	...	369
Wardha Ringanghat Fine	...	381
" F Good	...	371
Methia Fine	...	352
" F Good	...	340
Broach Gin Fine	...	379
" F Good	...	369
Broach Gin Good	...	361
Sawginned Good	...	373
Comptah Gin	...	374
Western H. G	...	355
Do M G	...	360

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

	Total for week 26th Jan.	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last season 1909.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	25,030	2,30,023	2,66,963
Central India	7,506	47,217	65,346
Berars and Nagur ...	6,361	47,357	1,32,336
Berar	15,660	1,73,893	2,85 311
Central Provinces ...	6,097	69,461	178,201
Total Oomras ...	61,054	5,67,951	9,29,157
Dholleras	5,278	47,680	52,365
Broach	238	743	263
Compta and Dharwar ...	179	25,106	5,086
Westerns	244	2,967	4,205
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	7,737	2,62,041	3,46,389
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	6,910	34,597	26 081
Sind	2,309	33,224	26,978
Persian	53	263	1,772
America	11	115	291
Egyptian	...	586	397
Other sorts ...	1	8	46
Total ...	84,134	9,75,281	13,93,600

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday 26th January, 1911 :—

Khandeish	...	...	4,236 Bales
Central India	...	...	739 "
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	665 "
Berar	...	...	3,991 "
Central Provinces	...	...	1,576 "
Oomras	...	...	11,397 "
Dhollera	...	...	2,142 "
Broach	...	...	..... "
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	..... "
Westerns	...	...	..... "
Bengal N. W. P.	...	...	1,557 "
Bengals Rajputana	...	...	1,257 "
Rajputana	...	...	..... "
Sind	...	...	530 "
Persia	...	...	..... "
American	...	...	..... "
Egyptian	...	...	..... "
Other sorts	...	...	..... "
Total			12,023

LIVERPOOL, January 27.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	21,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	...	7'83 Same.
Feb.—Mar.	...	7'84—1
Mar.—Apl.	...	7'85
Apl.—May	...	7'85
May—June	...	7'86
June—July	...	7'84
July—Aug.	...	7'82
Aug.—Sept.	...	7'68
Sep.—Oct.	...	7'77

Same.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., Cotton Statistics :—

	1910-11	1909-10	Difference.
Receipts for the week	84,134	1,03,509	— 19,375
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 26th Jan.	9,75,281	13,93,600	— 4,18,319

Shipts for the week			
Europe ...	8,121	47,878	— 39,752
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	13,004	40,518	— 27,514
Total ...	21,125	88,391	— 67,266
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 26th Jan.			
Europe ...	2,85,017	2,24,422	— 39,405
China ...	3,112	30,652	— 27,540
Japan ...	2,10,181	3,25,386	— 1,15,205
Coast Ports ...	12,050	15,376	— 3,326
Total ...	5,10,366	6,95,836	—1,85,470
Afloat in harbour, Europe ...	40,084	39,379	+ 705
China, Japan, Coast Ports ...	18,185	13,996	+ 4,189

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October to 24th Dec. 1910—2,838 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 19th Nov. 1910—1,445 bales.

METALS.

We quote:—

Copper Braziers 4 × 4	...	27	
		28	Rs. 52 12
		38	
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	Rs. 52 12
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	...	27	
		28	
		35	" 45 0
		42	
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots	... ...		" 49 12
Georgehutts	... ...		" 20 8
Copper Sheetings	... ...		" 52 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	... ...		" 47 4
Copper Ingots	... ...		" 46 12

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards Rs.
Bolliger's Anthracite Coal ...	13-0	13-8
Do. Standard " ...	12-12	12-12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, January 26.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin, Other coin. Rs.
4 Boxes ...	15 3602	15,000	.....
64 do ...	12,28,800	37,87,500	.....
2 do ...	1,53,600	.....	.....
5 do ...	3,07,250	.....	.....
10 do ...	.....	7,50,000	.....
30 do ...	.....	22,50,000	.....
20 do ...	.....	15,00,000	.....
100 do ...	.....	15,00,000	.....
10 do ...	.....	7,50,000	.....
3 do ...	.....	1,65,000	.....
1 do ...	.....	.....	8,294
64 Bundles ...	.....	7,800	.....
2 do ...	.....	1,500	260

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin, Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	.....	1,875	.....
4 Bundles ...	.....	5,102	.....
2 do ...	.....	4,040	.....

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	Persia	London
National Bank of India ...	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India & China ...	do	do
Do ...	do	do
Do ...	do	Portsaid
National Bank of India ...	Dumbea	Alexandria
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ...	do	Marseilles
Mercantile Bank of India ...	do	Port Said
Comptoir National D E de Paris ...	do	Marseilles
H Lalji & Co ...	Salsette	Aden
S H A R Awazi ...	Bulimba	Abass
Sundry Importers ...	Khosson	Jeddah
E. Hayim ...	Kasara	Basreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th January, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	64	74,793
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	67	78,192

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 23rd January.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11 ..... £15,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 21st January 1911, by Council Bills *. £19,803,590

Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate £4,303,590

* Of this sum £ 1,745,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canterbury s—140 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 6 825 cwts myrabolams, K Kessawjee and Co; 2,463 cwts myrabolams, Edjee Oomersey and Co; 9,907 cwts myrabolams, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—50 cwts wheat John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Etonian s—48 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Norfolk s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 1,727 cwts cottonseed, M Mathurbhoy and Co.

Ellaline s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 1,730 cwt cottonseed and 1,360 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ellaline s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Parekh Brothers and Co.

Obyebasea s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

Etonian s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Norfolk s—6,500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trowbridge s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 400 tons magnese ore, G R Saurides and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,440 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 3,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Wallace s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 330 bales cotton 2 000 cwts rapeseed and 3,440 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 3,501 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Hurst s—81 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hurst s—100 bales cotton, Madan Bhimji and Co.

Red Bridge s—11,007 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 300 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

Den of Airlie s—10 bales cotton, C Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton Madon Bhimji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 230 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Company.

Africa s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 13 cwts guts Ad Nuzer; 325 cwts myrabollams, Edjee Oomersey; 165 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Assaye s—350 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Epsom s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—74 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 80 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 29 chests opium, Curretjee Bomanjee and Co; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co: 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—107 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 30 cwts castorseed and 75 cwts khismiss, D Pasoo and Co; 30 cwts khismish and 15 cwts medicine, R Morarji; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 1 case ganda horns and 1 case ivory and 1 case provision, M M Essabhoy.

DIVINE SERVICE.

4th Sunday after Epiphany, 29th January.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 78, 172, 305, and 202; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Harwood in A Flat. Hymns 297, 362 and 27. Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kenelly.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton. 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist (Choral); 11 a.m., Parade Service (Band, Royal Warwickshire Regt); 5-30 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week days:—8 a. m., Holy Eucharist. Tauesday, Purification B. V. M. 8-30 a.m., Matins daily; Army Guild of the

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

A CONTRETEMPS.

Much sympathy will be extended from this country to Commander Sims of the United States Navy. Not only does retain a warm admiration for guests and their spokesman at the Guildhall. One also commiserates with the Commander on finding himself in trouble over what he expressly stated to be his own opinion. It may well be that the President, under the pressure that was brought to bear upon him, could not act otherwise than he has acted, and we have no fears that the Commander's high reputation will be tarnished by this formal black mark Still less does one fear that the American President wishes to repudiate the sentiments expressed by Commander Sims, that every drop of blood of our kindred across the sea will be at the service of the British Empire whenever its existence is seriously menaced. The President is President over all, and he has to consider the feelings and wishes of those large numbers of inhabitants of the United States who are not "our kindred."

INDICTMENT OF SOCIETY.

The speech made from the dock at the Cardiff Quarter Sessions by a shop-breaker, though it abounded in exaggerations, deserves careful thought. He brought a charge against society as a whole that "the chief object in life seems to be that men should do their neighbours." That is false, of course: if it were true, the horse-breaker could not be logically differentiated from his equally selfish, but more cautious neighbours. but in the struggle for existence it is true that there is far too much of "doing" one's neighbour, and the sight of this, seen through a distorting medium of poverty, undoubtedly encourages crime by providing a seeming justification for it. Secondly, the speech from the dock indicted our prison system. The first six months in prison taught him "more roguery" than he had learnt before or since. Happily, there has been a great change for the better since the period of which the unfortunate man spoke. One has come to realise that prisons must not only punish but build up character. The Borstal system of training in handicrafts is now at work in all our prisons for youthful offenders. Boys, too, are no longer sent to prison for a first offence, but go as "probationers" to a Shelter Home. Even convicts on Dartmoor are in some cases allowed to breed stock, horses, rams, pigs, and sheep. Dark cells and flogging are going out, and indeterminate sentences are coming in. Reform is well on its way, but much remains to be done. How many of the 20,000 men now in prison, are getting good from their confinement?

THE BOOM.

The Board of Trade returns are good, and one has no wish to consider it a political duty to act as a wet blanket. But the returns, though good, are not so good as they seem. Board of Trade returns are guilty of two inherent lapses or deceptions. They deal in values, not in quantities, and they ignore the internal trade of the country. These are two vital qualifications. How important the first is may be shown by one instant—raw cotton. Cotton accounts for more than one-fifth of the total increase in imports of the year. As far as quantity is concerned, there is nearly two million hundred weight decrease on the imported cotton of 1909. Fluctuations in price, play tricks with figures. The second point, that connected with internal trade, is also extremely important. These masses of imports and exports leave the small shopkeeper comparatively unaffected, or may, even in a "boom" year, affect him adversely That the "boom" in trade is general must also be taken into account. Everything is a matter of comparison, and we cannot say we have done well till we can also say we have done better than other people.

THE IDEAL MISSIONARY.

There is an old legend that one of the first missionaries to the coast of Sussex found the people in dire straits. They knew nothing of fishing, and were starving, with plenty of food waiting for them at their very doors. He taught them the use of nets, made them prosperous, and laid a firm foundation for his spiritual work. This practical side of missionary work has always been realised by the shrewder spirit The Jesuits carried out the idea with great success in South America, and at home in Europe, in Cromwell's days, they earned immense popularity by distributing gratis the newly-discovered quinine. In our own days the Moravians have perhaps led the way in emphasising this practical side of the missionary's work. On the coast of Labrador they act as doctors, boat-builders, and expert fishermen and their influence corresponds in extent of their activities. But Maravians, Jesuits all must yield the palm to Dr. Grenfell, the "sky-pilot" of the Labrador coast and North Newfoundland. One of his first acts as medical missionary to deep-sea fishermen was to establish homes for them on the coast of Iceland. On going to his present sphere of work he found that the dogs provided insufficient haulage, and besides wrought much havoc, then rendered fierce by hunger among the children so he actually imported 700 reindeer from Norway. He found the people miserably poor, and in the grasp of traders, so he started co-operative stories and other industrial schemes, and built orphanages; 30,000 souls now look upon him as their saviour. This is the ideal missionary the man who touches the toilers on various sides of their life, and his example is an example not for missionaries only but for the whole Church.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE POLICE.

Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P. sent the Home Secretary a selection of unfavourable comments on the London police taken, it is understood, from the columns of newspapers. Mr. Churchill has replied by a letter, in which he states that he shares the surprise that a section of our fellow-countrymen should be so ready to join in the carping and sneering criticisms of the ill-informed Continental press. Mr. Churchill also professes that in the proper time and place he will be ready to answer the criticisms of the police members may feel called upon to make, There is nothing in that. Anybody could defend the police. What Mr. Churchill will have to defend, though he does not seem to realise it, is his own action. He will be asked, repeatedly and in various ways, why, and by what right, the Home Secretary behaves as though he were supreme commander of his Majesty's forces upon land. Even if he could produce documentary or historical evidence to cover his action, he would still have to reckon with modern ideas, one of which is that a Secretary of State is only a mouthpiece for experts, with whom no wise man interferes. The Home Secretary must curb his individuality.

SMALL CONGREGATIONS.

A St. Albans vicar, speaking of his experiences as holiday chaplain, mentioned that he once had a congregation of three, his wife and two other ladies. In spite of the deep interest shown in the proceedings by the two unknown ladies, the circumstance was at first sight discouraging, but became much less so when it turned ont that the two were the daughters of a great statesmen and a great monarch. As a matter of fact, some of the greatest of English divine have had very small congregations, and yet have felt no discouragement therefrom. Although "Boanerges Roar-at-the-clods," as Charles Kingsley first-styled himself, attracted a congregation from all the country round to Eversley, yet some of his most powerful sermons were delivered at week-day services to a very few labourers. George Herbert could never have had anything but an exceedingly diminutive congregation at Bemerton, the curious little church being scarce larger than a drawing-room, and yet smaller is that ancient St. Piran's Oratory, which has been emerging from the sand near Perranporth, and was once a centre of light and hope to the country round.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
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SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
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A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.
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Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to
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JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, we would test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close-fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

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EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER

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HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2-8 extra.

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NOTICE.—From 1st March next our Business will be carried on from our new Premises in Hornby Road (Macmillian Buildings) opposite the Fire Brigade Station.

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Uprights Rs. 300 to 1,350
Grands Rs. 1,000 to 4,500
Used pianos from Rs. 175.
Pianos in Stock by Bechstein, Knake, Schiedmayer, Erard, Collard, Brinsmead, Steinway, Allison and others.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.
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BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

The beverage of the Service is

WATSON'S "No. 10" WHISKY.

Rs. 36/—per dozen.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

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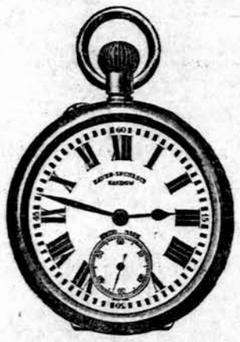

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Acts like a Charm in

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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Sold by all Chemists.

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Our ability to sell such Cycles, Motor Cycles, & Cars as the use of which is guaranteed to give every satisfaction is well known.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

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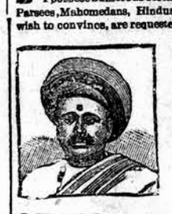

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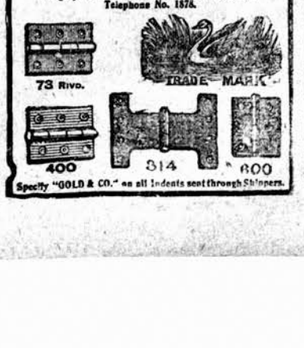

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